

Science and Human Past

B.A (Honours) in History

Semester-II

3. Science and Human Past

Unit-I

What is History-Is History a science?-Facts, Interpretations-Relation with other Social Sciences-Sources of Indian History: Archaeological and Literary Sources.

Unit-II

Hunting Gathering to the Food Production Society: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Chalcolithic Phases in India- Evolution of tools, belief systems and art forms.

Unit-III

First Urbanization in India: The Indus Valley Civilization-Definition of Civilization and Urbanization-Origin, Extent-Sites-Features of IVC-Trade and Commerce-Social and Cultural Life-Decline of the Civilization.

Unit-IV

The Vedic Corpus: Vedic Literature-Indo-Aryans Theories-Society, Economy, Culture, religion and Polity during the Early Vedic Period-Society, Economy, Culture, religion and Polity during the Later Vedic Period-Origin of Varna System.

Unit-V

Second Urbanization in India: Iron Age Cultures in the subcontinent-Impact of Iron technology-The emergence of City life- Urban Occupations, Crafts, Guilds-Trade and Commerce.

Q. What is history

History is a composite events or an important events that have happened in the past, and the ones that are presently happening. At some time or another everything will be considered history. History tells a story, whether it's written, painted, carved, or sung; a collection of events that someone explains to you that is usually important. When most people think about history they remember a boring class they took in school a long time ago, they recall memorizing important dates, taking map tests, and falling asleep while listening to a lecture. The truth is that history really is an important subject to be teaching students. History is more than just some lecture you receive in class, history lets us look back, see the good things and the bad things, it allows us to learn from our mistakes and prevent such mistakes from happening in the future. Things that happened in the past are still changing things that are happening today. History is needed for everyone, from government leaders down to individuals; everyone has learned one thing or another from history at some point in their life. History is everywhere today. I don't think some people really realize how broad the word history really is. Basically when someone hears the word history they automatically think of some sort of culture like the ancient Egyptians, or some important date like December 7, 1941,

the attack on Pearl Harbor, when the United States officially entered the Second World War. But people don't really realize there are so many other types of history. World leaders are making history with wars, conflicts, and new laws; movies are making history by selling outrageous numbers of tickets, athletes are making history by setting records everyday, and students are making history by graduating college. Every part of what you do is some type of history. As corny as this sounds, history really does have a way of repeating itself. It's up to the people like us, the future leaders of the country to decide if the good things or the bad things are the ones that will repeat themselves. Events that lead to the stock market crash, which lead to the great depression are being avoided, things that lead countries to war are being dealt with today in a different manner because no one wants another world war, Democracy, the longest standing form of government in the United States, is being spread around the world to avoid such conflicts that occurred with dictatorships in the past, and the newest problem, terrorism, that is occurring in today's world, will be and is being looked at.

Q. Is History a science?

History with scientific basis:

Detailed observation of the facts in the past is termed as history. Interpretation through scientific reasoning and rational thinking creates a narration. Different types of methods and classifications are used to describe the important events. For instance, human evolution is best described by the Charles Darwin theory based on scientific observation.

Many scholars consider history to be the unraveling of the truth related to past happenings. One of the problems with the above mentioned perspective is that you cannot bind it within the simple realms of physics and chemistry. In addition, historical data cannot be used to interpret a pattern in order to formulate a theory. Chronologies of the events are more complex and they rarely repeat themselves.

Another school of thought is of the view that history can be defined by social science. Data over the centuries can be collected and stored at one place. They should be carefully analyzed and classified into groups. Theories can be propounded but only after detailed observation.

Facts about History:

Exciting Historical Facts:

Here are some exciting ancient India facts :

- The period of time when India was ruled by Britain is called the British Raj, also called as the Crown rule in India.
- India remained a Dominion of the Crown until 26 January 1950.
- India's constitution has completed in 1950, and the Dominion of India became the Republic of India.

- The independence leaders of the Indian independence movement are Mahatma Gandhi, Subhash Chandra Bose, Bhagat Singh, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Bhagat Singh, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Rani Lakshmibai, Chandrashekhar Azad, Tipu Sultan, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Vallabhbhai Patel and many more.
- The most commonly used system of numerals invented by India and Zero was invented by Aryabhatta.
- The University of Nalanda is an international and research-intensive university located in India
- Major Achievements of the Education Sector in India in the ancient time, i.e. The University of Nalanda built in the 4th century BC and Takshila University in 700BC which is the first university established in World.
- India recognizes six languages as Classical Languages of India are Tamil, Sanskrit, Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam and Odia.
- Indians mathematicians Budhayana who discovered Pythagoras theorem and the value of Pi is 3.14.
- India was the only source of diamonds in the world until 1896.
- Hindi is the natively spoken by about 44% of the population
- Rishikesh is considered as “Yoga Capital of the World”.
- Charaka Samhita referred to as the Father of Indian Medicine (Ayurveda) was first originated in India.

Cultural And Traditions Facts:

- Hinduism is the largest religion in India, about 80% of the population identifying as Hindus in India.
- About 75 % of the population identifies as Hindu, and About 14.2 % of Indians are Muslim.
- The official language of India is Hindi and English
- Jana Gana Mana is the national anthem of India written by the poet Rabindranath Tagore.
- The National Song of India is Vande Mataram.
- The National Flag of India is Tiranga, the official flag of the Dominion of India.
- The official currency of India is Indian rupee which is subdivided into 100 paise.
- India has 22 official languages including Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri etc.
- India is a secular nation filled with so many religions like Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Jainism Hinduism and Buddhism so the Government of India treats people of all religions with equal respect.
- India is rightly called the Land of Spices No other country in the world produces as many varieties of spices as India.
- Clothing in India varies from region to region depending on one part of the country to another based on geographical, climatic, ethnic, and cultural differences. i.e. Sari, dhoti or lungi, shalwar kameez, kurta-pyjama etc.

Architecture And Art Facts:

- The most popular example of Indian architectural evolution throughout history is the Taj Mahal, built by Mughal emperor.
- India is well known for its film industry known as Bollywood which is formerly as Bombay cinema.
- Indian art consists of a variety of art forms including painting, sculpture, pottery, and textile arts such as Wall painting, woven silk.
- Indus Valley civilization is the first known sculpture in Indian art.
- In India, there are many recognized classical dances traditions like Bharata Natyam, Kathak, Odissi, Manipuri, Kuchipudi, Kathakali and Mohiniattam.

- India has many popular historical places such as Red Fort, Taj Mahal, Qutub Minar, India Gate, Dholavira and Nalanda Jallianwala Bagh, Humayun's Tomb, Hawa Mahal, Konark Temple, Konark, Mysore, Elephanta caves and many more.
- Varanasi is the holiest city in the world located in India.

Q. History relations with other Social Sciences

Relationship of History with other Social Sciences

History is a study of the various facts of human life and is closely linked with other social sciences which make a specific study of different facts of human life. Many scholars held a view that history is the centre of the social sciences which feeds other social sciences.

History and Political Science:

Prof. Seeley summed up the relationship between history and political science beautifully that,

“History without political science has no fruit and political science without history has no root.”

A historian is not merely concerned with the tracing of the history of the political process by a narration of the episodes.

But he has to learn the nature of fundamental political principles and basic forms of political institution. In the view of this closeness between two subjects, the development of political institutions, rules, regulations, right and duties, law and mode of justice, executive, legislative and administrative functions, economic and financial implications, nature of bureaucracy, fundamental principles of state policy are all defined under the constitution history.

Diplomatic history is a specialized branch of political history which deals with the principles of international relations. Ambassadors are the links between nations and they were custodians and practitioners of diplomacy.

The issue like—balance of power, cold war, international peace, disarmament have assumed great importance in recent times. The military history is an important chapter in political history where in wars, battles, campaigns and conquests figures very prominently. It deals with the causes of a war, strategy and war tactics, war weapons etc.

History is very helpful to politics because the political aspects is a part of the whole range of activity recorded by historian and knowledge of history would enable the politicians to know the politics better and play their role effectively. Prof. Acton has correctly pointed out, “the science of politics is the one science that is deposited by the stream of history like grains of gold in the sand of a river.”

History and Economics:

History is also closely related to Economics. As the activities of a man in society are very closely related with the economic matters, the historian of any period must possess at least

a rudimentary knowledge of the economics. In fact, the economic history of any period is an important branch of history and its understanding is absolutely essential for the proper understanding of history of any period.

There has been a new orientation in our historical outlook from the days of the materialistic interpretation of history by Marx and such class struggle, man's skill in earning, arts and crafts, trade, business and commerce, land revenue, taxes and a host of all other economic activities of the past figure very prominently in history.

No doubt, it is true that during the last few years economics has become very complex and difficult subject, mostly dependent on mathematics, and a modern historian cannot acquire basic working knowledge of economic theory without devoting a lot of time and leaving little time for the study and writing of history.

Therefore, a new set of economic history by the use of economic historians have emerged who try to study the economic history by the use of the economic tools. At present, history is so closely interlinked with the study of economic problems that it would not be possible to reconstruct history without knowledge of the relevant economic problems.

History and Statistics:

In the present century the writing of history has been greatly influenced by the statistical data. With the invention of computers, the collection of statistical data has become possible. The historians have given up the former practice of using the in exact term like majority of historians or people, "wide support" etc., and have started quoting the exact percentage of the people or the help of the computer and processing of enormous data can be completed within a short span and a systematic information can be collected.

Though the conclusion drawn on the basis of the data may be known to the historians on the basis of the impressionistic evidence, which does reduce the value because it provides a concrete evidence for a previously held thesis.

On the same line the use of the historical demography 'viz-information regarding the movement of people, births and deaths, fertility rates, immigrations, etc., cannot be possible without the means to process and correlate the vast and complex data made available by various official records.

This type of detailed investigation enables the historians to understand the different facts of the past life. A new branch called "Cliometrics" has come into vogue, according to which the use of mathematics has come into greater play in the writing of history and interpretation of the numerous sources.

A good historical writing is described as:

$$A = a + b$$

"A" stands for the net result that flow from the historian's mind and pen. "a" is the statistical "d" data and facts which he finds in the records or source "b" is the interpretative and explanatory skill of historian which are essential to make history meaningful. The proper of "Cliometrics" has resulted in what called "Quantified History".

History and Sociology:

History and sociology are intimately related and a number of sociologists like Auguste Comte are also important figure in the development of historical studies. Karl Marx was also a great historian and sociologist. Both History and Sociology are concerned with the study of man in society and differed only with regard to their approach.

In the recent years it was realized that a fruitful interaction between the two disciplines was possible and Emile Durkheim, Max Weber acknowledge the initial dependence of sociology upon history. Although, history too benefits from the synthesis produced by the sociologists.

Sociologists exercised profound influence on the study of history by developing the certain narrow areas of human activity. They adopted the sampling techniques and develop their tools with a view to minimize the subjective element. In brief, sociology is helping history to study 'social dynamics' which is a study not of society at rest but constantly in social change and development social processes and social causation are giving a new perspective to history. India too our historians are now giving increasing attention to social history.

History and Ethics:

History and ethics have a close relationship. Although a true historian is not expected to pass distinct and sensitive judgments on the historical incidents and characters, yet he must know about the ethical principle of the time which influenced the conduct of the people in the past. Probably in the past, there was not reliable ethical science and much of followed were merely a reflection of the bigotry, partial and complexes of the different writers.

In the recent times an attempt has been made to evolve an ethical theory on the basis of biology, psychology and sociology by the scholars like Stephen, Duprat, Dewey etc. A science of conduct has been evolved. A historian must understand and master this science of ethics to have a wider perspective of the issue.

History and Psychology:

History and Psychology are also closely linked. A historian must have to show some psychological insights while making an analysis of the motive and actions of men and societies. Historian work would be mere fiction unless he uses the discoveries of modern psychology. The personal life and the environment of a historian has a direct bearing in his decision and often import a bias to his account and renders the much desired objectivity impossible.

The impact of psychology on history is evident from the fact that in the past historian inquired primarily into the origins of war and ignored the result of war. As a result of the influence of psychology historians have under taken the study of the results and impacts of war. An understanding of the group psychology can enable a historian to determine the role of masses in the various revolutions such as Jingoistic patriotism has been described as the cause of certain wars but historian can discuss this cause with the help of the social psychology.

History and Geography:

Universally it is accepted that History and Geography have very close ties. In fact it would be practically impossible to study; certain branches of history without rudimentary knowledge of geography e.g., the diplomatic or military history cannot be followed without necessary geographical knowledge of the region. Geography is one of the eyes of history the other eye being chronology. Time and space factors give history its correct perspective.

Prof. Michelet was of the opinion that history was in essence found upon geography. He says “Without a geographical basis the people, the makers of history, seek to be walking.” German philosopher Kant said, “Geography lies at the basis of history.” Herder said that “history is geography set in motion.”

There are others like American geographer, Ells Worth Huntington, and Allen Semple who emphasise the importance of climate as having crucial influence on the course of history as well as on race temperament.

It is a fact that many geographical factors such as climate, social, rivers, mountains, sea, coastline and mineral resources aided the development of river in valley. Cultures as in early Egypt, Mesopotamia, India and China. Herodotus, the early Greek historian describes that “Egypt is the gift of the Nile”.

Even Aristotle and Montesquieu have emphasized the influence of climate on man. The physical formation of the country such as Britain, Japan and Greece with broken coastlines had a very powerful impact on its history. This facilitated their naval strength and empire building activities.

Similarly, the Himalayas and the jungles of Assam have acted as barriers against invasions from the North and East of India. The Himalayas and the Gobi and Mangolian deserts were responsible for the isolation of China. The geographical discoveries of America and a new route to India determined the character of World History since the Renaissance.

Geography also plays an important role in the national character formation and influence the human behaviour. As we know that climate of a country greatly affected the civilisation of a country. Hence the knowledge of geographical is very essential for historians. It would be wise to accept the limited interpretation of geographical influence on man’s conduct or on his history.

Q. Sources of Indian History: Archaeological and Literary Sources

Types of Archaeological Sources

Excavated Sites: Excavated sites are physical locations where archaeological remains are unearthed through systematic digging and exploration. Ancient civilizations are laid bare by these remarkable sites, offering a veritable treasure trove of knowledge. Among the notable excavated locations in India are Mohenjo-daro and Harappa, belonging to the Indus Valley Civilization, the ancient city of Taxila, and the revered Buddhist site of Sanchi. Through meticulous scrutiny of stratigraphy and contextual analysis of unearthed artifacts,

archaeologists adeptly piece together fragments of bygone eras, revealing glimpses into the intricacies of daily existence, urban organization, and societal frameworks.

Inscriptions and Epigraphs: Inscriptions and epigraphs are writings carved or engraved on various surfaces such as stone, metal, or clay. These ancient texts often contain valuable historical, religious, or administrative information. Inscriptions like the Ashoka pillars and the rock edicts of Emperor Ashoka provide insights into political and religious ideologies of ancient India. Epigraphs found on temple walls and caves offer glimpses into the artistic and linguistic traditions of different periods.

Coins and Currency: Coins and currency serve as valuable archaeological sources for understanding ancient India's economic systems, trade networks, and monetary practices. Coins originating from various dynasties, including the Mauryan, Gupta, and Kushan empires, serve as compelling testimony to the realms of regional and international commerce. Adorned with symbols, inscriptions, and meticulously crafted images, these numismatic artifacts serve as key markers in identifying rulers, dynasties, and the profound cultural crosscurrents that left an indelible imprint upon them.

Artifacts and Pottery: Artifacts and pottery reveal insights into the material culture, craftsmanship, and artistic expressions of ancient India. These objects include tools, weapons, jewelry, and household items. Pottery, in particular, helps archaeologists determine chronological sequences, trade patterns, and cultural interactions. The distinctive styles and designs of pottery vessels found at different sites contribute to our understanding of regional traditions and technological advancements.

Sculptures and Monuments: Sculptures and monuments are prominent archaeological sources that provide glimpses into the religious, artistic, and architectural aspects of ancient India. Intricately carved sculptures found in temples, caves, and monastic complexes showcase the skill and devotion of artisans. Examples include the magnificent sculptures of Ellora and Khajuraho temples, which depict deities, mythological narratives, and scenes from everyday life. These sculptures offer valuable insights into the religious beliefs, iconography, and societal values of the time.

Cave Paintings and Rock-Art: Prehistoric artworks grace caves, shelters, and rocky surfaces throughout India, offering a mesmerizing glimpse into the past. The Bhimbetka rock shelters in Madhya Pradesh house some of the world's oldest rock paintings, dating back thousands of years. These masterpieces serve as invaluable windows into the lifestyles, rituals, and cultural practices of early human societies.

Literary and Historical Texts

Literary and historical texts, such as the Vedas, Upanishads, and the Ramayana, hold significant archaeological value for understanding ancient India. Written in Sanskrit and other languages, these texts present intricate narratives encompassing religious beliefs, philosophical concepts, societal norms, and historical events. They offer profound insights into the rich tapestry of the bygone era.

Human Remains: Human remains, including skeletons and burial sites, provide invaluable insights into ancient populations, demographics, health conditions, and burial practices. Bioarchaeological studies of skeletal remains yield information about diet, diseases, and

physical activities of ancient people, contributing to our understanding of population movements, interactions, and genetic diversity in ancient India.

Natural Remains: Natural remains, including fossils, flora, and fauna, are significant archaeological sources that help reconstruct ancient environments and understand the ecological context of ancient India. Fossilized remains found in sedimentary deposits provide information about past climates, vegetation, and animal species. Pollen analysis and botanical studies shed light on ancient agricultural practices, plant biodiversity, and the impact of human activity on the environment.

Significance of Archaeological Sources in Understanding Ancient India:

Archaeological sources are invaluable for reconstructing the history and culture of ancient India. They provide concrete evidence that complements the information found in textual sources. By combining archaeological and historical data, researchers gain a more comprehensive understanding of ancient civilizations. Archaeological sources contribute to our knowledge of ancient India in various key areas:

- **Reconstruction of ancient civilizations:** Archaeological sources aid in reconstructing ancient civilizations by revealing social, political, and economic structures.
- **Insight into economic systems and trade routes:** Through the analysis of coins, trade goods, and ancient marketplaces, archaeologists can understand the economic systems and commercial interactions of ancient India. The discovery of ancient ports, such as Lothal and Muziris, sheds light on maritime trade routes.
- **Understanding religious and cultural practices:** Temples, sculptures, and religious artifacts offer glimpses into the religious beliefs, rituals, and artistic expressions of ancient Indians. The study of sacred sites and religious iconography helps understand the diverse religious traditions that flourished in ancient India.
- **Exploration of technological advancements and artistic achievements:** Artifacts and architectural remains reveal the technological prowess and artistic achievements of ancient Indian civilizations. The use of iron tools, advancements in pottery techniques, and intricate craftsmanship in sculpture and jewelry demonstrate the innovative spirit and artistic excellence of the time.

Challenges in Archaeological Research

Despite the wealth of information provided by archaeological sources, researchers face several challenges in their pursuit of knowledge. These challenges include:

1. **Preservation and Site Management**
Archaeological sites face threats from natural disasters, urban development, and human activities. Preserving and managing these sites require ongoing efforts, adequate funding, and collaboration between archaeologists, government agencies, and local communities.
2. **Deciphering Ancient Scripts and Languages**
Many ancient inscriptions and texts in India are written in scripts and languages that are no longer in common use. Deciphering ancient scripts, such as Brahmi, Kharosthi, and Tamil-Brahmi, poses challenges, but their study provides valuable insights.

1. **Fragmentary Nature of Archaeological Evidence**

Archaeological evidence, though often fragmented or incomplete, requires careful analysis and interpretation, considering the limitations imposed by missing or damaged artifacts, structures, or inscriptions.

2. **Ethical and Legal Concerns**

Ethical and legal concerns are vital in archaeological research, particularly regarding excavation, ownership, and repatriation of cultural artifacts. Balancing the pursuit of knowledge with the preservation of cultural heritage and respecting the rights and sentiments of local communities is of utmost importance.

Archaeological sources provide a window into the past, uncovering the mysteries and complexities of ancient India. Excavated sites, inscriptions, coins, artifacts, sculptures, cave paintings, literary texts, human remains, and natural remains collectively contribute to our understanding of the rich cultural heritage of the subcontinent. By employing scientific methods, preserving archaeological sites, and respecting ethical considerations, researchers continue to unveil the untold stories of ancient India, ensuring this valuable knowledge is accessible to future generations.

Literary Sources

What are Literary Sources?

Sources that help historians reconstruct the past and understand socio-economic evolution have been broadly divided into two categories: archaeological sources and literary sources. Literary sources are those that are written. These resources give an idea of the advancement in human society as they exhibit the ability of humans to write and give a broader account of events that occurred then. Literary sources are comparatively newer and belong to a later phase of human evolution when humans started living in a well-organized society.

Literary Sources and their Examples

Three categories of literary sources **religious, secular, and foreign accounts** have been established. The political, social, economic, religious, and cultural lives of our ancestors are described in literary sources. The majority of ancient manuscripts have a religious theme. In this, there are two types. Oral literature is one type, while written literature is another.

- The knowledge amassed in written forms known as literary sources explains the essence of ancient culture.
- **Journals, letters, books, and investigative reports** are all used as sources for impressionistic, automated, and visual compositions.
- The **Vedas are the most revered** and historic of all religious writings. Vedic Sanskrit was used to create and write the Vedas.
- The *text is the earliest piece of literature* that describes Hindu scriptures.

Unit-II

Hunting Gathering to the Food Production Society

In this Unit, we will be contrasting two kinds of societies, hunting-gathering and food producing (agriculture and/or pastoralism). These signify two different stages of social development, with hunting-gathering representing the band level and food producing, the tribal level. Archaeologically, the material culture of early human history (categorised as the Palaeolithic /Old Stone Age, Mesolithic /Middle Stone Age and Neolithic /New Stone Age) in the subcontinent can help us understand band and tribal levels of social organisation. Thus, in this Unit, we will describe the archaeological evidence for the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic societies. This evidence would provide information on subsistence strategies, residential units, kinds of technologies, and so forth. Social structures of prehistoric societies, on the other hand, have to be inferred with the aid of anthropological theory and ethnographic accounts. Human history comprises a mere fraction of geological history. The geological period during which most human evolution took place is termed the Pleistocene, that extended from roughly 2 million years ago to about 10,000 BP. Over this vast time span, man has largely been a hunter-gatherer. It is only in the last 10,000 years, from the onset of the Holocene, that several significant developments in human societies have taken place. On the other hand, language development, of crucial importance to human societies would have taken place in the Pleistocene. Dates for the origins of language development cannot be ascertained with any certainty so far. However, some scholars assume that the evidence of visual art forms (paintings, sculpture) from c. 35,000 BP establishes the presence of language in the Upper Palaeolithic. The Holocene witnesses a far more varied picture in contrast to the Pleistocene. Unlike the Palaeolithic where the margins between the Lower, Middle and Upper Palaeolithic are distinct in chronology and lithic technology, in the Holocene there may be a contemporaneity of Mesolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Bronze Age societies. Thus at the same time there could be groups at various stages of social development (bands, tribes, early states) coexisting together. In the Pleistocene, a more limited range of subsistence strategies (involving hunting, foraging and fish

contrasted with the far more varied strategies (cultivation, herding, hunting-gathering, fishing and combinations of these) of the food producing societies in the Holocene.

Prehistoric Periods in India – According to Tools

Ancient history can be divided into different periods according to the tools used by people then.

- 1. Paleolithic Period (Old Stone Age): 500,000 BC – 10,000 BC**
- 2. Mesolithic Period (Late Stone Age): 10,000 BC – 6000 BC**
- 3. Neolithic Period (New Stone Age): 6000 BC – 1000 BC**
- 4. Chalcolithic Period (Stone Copper Age): 3000 BC – 500 BC**
- 5. Iron age 500- 200 BC**

Stone Age

The stone age is the prehistoric period, i.e., the period before the development of the script, therefore the main source of information for this period is the archaeological excavations.

Robert Bruce Foote is the archaeologist who discovered the first palaeolithic tool in India, the *Pallavaram handaxe*.

On the basis of geological age, the type and technology of stone tools, and subsistence base, the **Indian stone age is classified primarily into three types-**

- Palaeolithic age (old stone age): Period – 500,000 – 10,000 BCE
- Mesolithic age (late stone age): Period – 10,000 – 6000 BCE
- Neolithic age (new stone age): Period – 6000 – 1000 BCE

Palaeolithic Age (Old Stone Age)

The term 'Palaeolithic' is derived from the Greek word 'palaeo' which means old and 'lithic' meaning stone. Therefore, the term Palaeolithic age refers to the old stone age. The old stone age or palaeolithic culture of India developed in the Pleistocene period or the Ice Age, which is a geological period of the age when the earth was covered with ice and the weather was so cold that human or plant life could not survive. But in the tropical region, where ice melted, the earliest species of men could exist.

Main characteristics of the Palaeolithic age –

1. The Indian people are believed to have belonged to the 'Negrito' race, and lived in the open air, river valleys, caves and rock shelters.
2. They were food gatherers, ate wild fruits and vegetables, and lived on hunting.
3. There was no knowledge of houses, pottery, agriculture. It was only in later stages they discovered fire.
4. In the upper palaeolithic age, there is evidence of art in the form of paintings.
5. Humans used unpolished, rough stones like hand axes, choppers, blades, burins and scrapers.

Palaeolithic men are also called 'Quartzite' men in India as the stone tools were made of a hard rock called quartzite.

The old stone age or palaeolithic age in India is divided into three phases according to the nature of the stone tools used by the people and also according to the nature of the change of climate.

1. Lower Palaeolithic Age: up to 100,000 BC
2. Middle Palaeolithic Age: 100,000 BC – 40,000 BC
3. Upper Palaeolithic Age: 40,000 BC – 10,000 BC

Lower Palaeolithic Age (Early Palaeolithic Age)

- It covers the greater part of the Ice Age.
- Hunters and food gatherers; tools used were hand axes, choppers and cleavers. Tools were rough and heavy.
- One of the earliest lower Palaeolithic sites is Bori in Maharashtra.
- Limestone was also used to make tools.
- Major sites of lower Palaeolithic age
 - Soan valley (in present Pakistan)

- Sites in the Thar Desert
- Kashmir
- Mewar plains
- Saurashtra
- Gujarat
- Central India
- Deccan Plateau
- Chotanagpur plateau
- North of the Cauvery River
- Belan valley in UP
- There are habitation sites including caves and rock shelters.
- An important place is Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh.

Middle Palaeolithic age

- Tools used were flakes, blades, pointers, scrapers and borers.
- The tools were smaller, lighter and thinner.
- There was a decrease in the use of hand axes with respect to other tools.
- Important middle Palaeolithic age sites
 - Belan valley in UP
 - Luni valley (Rajasthan)
 - Son and Narmada rivers
 - Bhimbetka
 - Tungabhadra river valleys
 - Potwar Plateau (between Indus & Jhelum)
 - Sanghao cave (near Peshawar, Pakistan)

Upper Palaeolithic age

- The upper palaeolithic age coincided with the last phase of the ice age when the climate became comparatively warmer and less humid.
- Emergence of *Homo sapiens*.
- The period is marked by innovation in tools and technology. A lot of bone tools, including needles, harpoons, parallel-sided blades, fishing tools and burin tools.
- Major sites of Upper Palaeolithic age
 - Bhimbetka (South of Bhopal) – hand axes and cleavers, blades, scrapers and a few burins have been found here.
 - Belan
 - Son
 - Chota Nagpur plateau (Bihar)
 - Maharashtra
 - Orissa and
 - The Eastern Ghats in Andhra Pradesh
 - Bone tools have been found only at cave sites of Kurnool and Muchchatla Chintamani Gavi in Andhra Pradesh.

Mesolithic Period (Middle Stone Age)

The term Mesolithic is derived from two Greek words – ‘meso’ and ‘lithic’. In Greek ‘meso’ means middle and ‘lithic’ means stone. Hence, the Mesolithic stage of prehistory is also known as the ‘Middle Stone Age’.

Both Mesolithic and Neolithic phases belong to the Holocene era. In this era, there was a rise in temperature, the climate became warm which resulted in melting of ice and also brought changes in flora and fauna.

Characteristic Features of the Mesolithic Era

- The people of this age lived on hunting, fishing and food gathering initially but later on they also domesticated animals and cultivated plants, thereby paving the way for agriculture.
- The first animal to be domesticated was the wild ancestor of the dog. Sheep and goats were the most common domesticated animals.
- The Mesolithic people lived in semi-permanent settlements along with occupying caves and open grounds.
- The people of this era believed in life after death and hence they buried the dead with food items and other goods.
- The characteristic tools of this era were **microliths** – the miniature stone tools usually made of crypto-crystalline silica, chalcedony or chert, both of geometrical and non-geometrical shapes. They were not only used as tools but were also used to make composite tools, spearheads, arrowheads, and sickles after hafting them on wooden or bone handles. These microliths enabled the Mesolithic man to hunt smaller animals and birds.
- The Mesolithic men started to wear clothes made of animal skin.
- The Mesolithic people were art lovers and initiated rock art. The subject matter of these paintings was mostly wild animals and hunting scenes, dancing and food collection were also depicted in such paintings. These rock paintings give an idea about the development of religious practices and also reflect the division of labour on the basis of gender.
- The first human colonization of the Ganga Plains happened during this period.

Important Mesolithic Sites

- Bagor in Rajasthan is one of the biggest and best-documented Mesolithic sites in India. Bagor is on river Kothari where microliths along with animal bones and shells have been excavated.
- Adamgarh in Madhya Pradesh provides the earliest evidence for the domestication of animals.
- There are about 150 Mesolithic rock art sites across India, with a rich concentration in Central India such as Bhimbetka caves (Madhya Pradesh), Kharwar, Jaora and Kathotia (M.P), Sundargarh and Sambalpur (Odisha), Ezhuthu Guha (Kerala).
- Microliths have also been found in some valleys of river Tapi, Sabarmati, Narmada, and Mahi.
- Langhnaj in Gujarat and Biharanpur in West Bengal are also important Mesolithic sites. Bones of wild animals (rhinoceros, blackbuck, etc.) have been excavated from

Langhnaj. Several human skeletons and a large number of microliths have been recovered from these places.

- Though pottery is absent at most Mesolithic sites, they have been found in Langhnaj (Gujarat) and in the Kaimur region of Mirzapur (U.P).

Neolithic Period (New Stone Age)

The term Neolithic is derived from the Greek word ‘neo’ which means new and ‘lithic’ meaning stone. Thus, the term Neolithic Age refers to the ‘New Stone Age’. It is also termed as ‘Neolithic revolution’ since it introduced a lot of important changes in man’s social and economic life. The Neolithic age saw man turning into a food producer from food gatherer.

Characteristic Features of the Neolithic Age

- **Tools and Weapons** – The people used microlithic blades in addition to tools made of polished stones. The use of celts was especially important for ground and polished hand axes. They also used tools and weapons made of bones – such as needles, scrapers, borers, arrowheads, etc. The use of new polished tools made it easier for humans to cultivate, hunt and perform other activities in a better manner.
- **Agriculture** – The people of the Neolithic age cultivated land and grew fruits and corn like ragi and horse gram (kulati). They also domesticated cattle, sheep and goats.
- **Pottery** – With the advent of agriculture, people were required to store their food grains as well as to cook, eat the product, etc. That’s why it is said that pottery appeared in this phase on a large scale. The pottery of this period was classified under greyware, black-burnished ware, and mat impressed ware. In the initial stages of the Neolithic age, handmade pottery was made but later on, foot wheels were used to make pots.
- **Housing and Settled Life** – The people of Neolithic age lived in rectangular or circular houses which were made of mud and reeds. Neolithic men also knew how to make boats and could spin cotton, wool and weave cloth. The people of the Neolithic age led a more settled life and paved the way for the beginning of civilization.

The neolithic people did not live far away from the hilly areas. They inhabited mainly the hilly river valleys, rock shelters and the slopes of the hills, since they were entirely dependent on weapons and tools made of stone.

Important Neolithic Sites

- **Koldihwa and Mahagara (lying south of Allahabad)** – This site provides evidence of circular huts along with crude hand made pottery. There is also evidence of rice, which is the oldest evidence of rice, not only in India but anywhere in the world.
- **Mehrgarh (Balochistan, Pakistan)** – The earliest Neolithic site, where people lived in houses built of sun-dried bricks and cultivated crops like cotton and wheat.
- **Burzahom (Kashmir)** – The domestic dogs were buried along with their masters in their graves; people lived in pits and used tools made of polished stones as well as bones.
- **Gufkral (Kashmir)** – This neolithic site is famous for pit dwelling, stone tools and graveyards in houses.
- **Chirand (Bihar)** – The neolithic men used tools and weapons made of bones.

- **Piklihal, Brahmagiri, Maski, Takkalakota, Hallur (Karnataka)** – The people were cattle herders. They domesticated sheep and goats. Ash mounds have been found.
- **Belan Valley** (which is located on the northern spurs of the Vindhya and middle part of Narmada valley) – All the three phases i.e., palaeolithic, mesolithic and neolithic ages are found in sequence.

Chalcolithic Age (Stone Copper Age)

The Chalcolithic Age marked the emergence of the use of metal along with stone tools. The first metal to be used was copper. The chalcolithic age largely applied to the pre-Harappan phase, but in many parts of the country, it appears after the end of the bronze Harappan culture.

Characteristics of the Chalcolithic Age

- **Agriculture & cattle rearing** – The people living in the stone-copper age domesticated animals and cultivated food grains. They domesticated cows, sheep, goats, pig and buffaloes and hunted deer. It is not clear whether they were acquainted with the horse or not. People ate beef but did not take pork on any considerable scale. The people of the Chalcolithic phase produced wheat and rice, they also cultivated bajra. They also produced several pulses such as lentil (masur), black gram, green gram, and grass pea. Cotton was produced in the black cotton soil of the Deccan and ragi, bajra and several millets were cultivated in the lower Deccan. The people belonging to the stone-copper phase in the eastern regions lived mainly on fish and rice, which is still a popular diet in that part of the country.
- **Pottery** – The people of the stone-copper phase used different types of pottery, one of which is called black and red pottery and seems to have been widely prevalent in that era. The ochre-coloured pottery was also popular. The potter's wheel was used and painting with white linear designs was also done.
- **Rural settlements** – The people living in the stone age were characterised by rural settlements and were not acquainted with burnt bricks. They lived in thatched houses made of mud bricks. This age also marked the beginning of social inequalities, as chiefs lived in rectangular houses while the commoners lived in round huts. Their villages consisted of more than 35 houses of different sizes, circular or rectangular in shape. The chalcolithic economy is considered as a village economy.
- **Art and Craft** – The chalcolithic people were expert coppersmiths. They knew the art of copper smelting and were good stone workers as well. They knew spinning and weaving and were well acquainted with the art of manufacturing cloth. However, they did not know the art of writing.
- **Worship** – Small clay images of earth goddesses have been found from the chalcolithic sites. It is thus possible to say that they venerated the Mother Goddess. In Malwa and Rajasthan, stylised bull terracottas show that the bull served as a religious cult.
- **Infant mortality** – Infant mortality was high among the Chalcolithic people, as is evident from the burial of a large number of children in West Maharashtra. In spite of being a food-producing economy, the rate of infant mortality was very high. We can say that the Chalcolithic social and economic pattern did not promote longevity.
- **Jewellery** – The Chalcolithic people were fond of ornaments and decoration. The women wore ornaments of shell and bone and carried finely worked combs in their

hair. They manufactured beads of semi-precious stones such as carnelian, steatite, and quartz crystal.

Important Chalcolithic Sites

- **Ahar (Banas valley, South Eastern Rajasthan)** – The people of this region practised smelting and metallurgy, supplied copper tools to other contemporary communities. Rice was cultivated here.
- **Gilund (Banas valley, Rajasthan)** – Stone blade industry was discovered here.
- **Daimabad (Ahmednagar, Maharashtra)** – The largest Jorwe culture site in Godavari valley. It is famous for recovery of bronze goods such as bronze rhinoceros, elephant, two wheeled chariot with a rider and a buffalo.
- **Malwa (Madhya Pradesh)** – The settlements of Malwa culture are mostly located on the Narmada and its tributaries. It provides evidence of the richest chalcolithic ceramics, and also spindle whorls.
- **Kayatha (Madhya Pradesh)** – The settlement of Kayatha culture was mostly located on the Chambal River and its tributaries. Houses had mud-plastered floors, pre-Harappan elements in pottery along with copper objects with sharp cutting edges were found.
- **Chirand, Senuar, Sonpur (Bihar), Mahishdal (West Bengal)** – These are the prominent chalcolithic sites in these states.
- **Songaon, Inamgaon and Nasik (Maharashtra)** – Large mud houses with ovens and circular pit houses have been discovered here.
- **Navdatoli (on Narmada)** – It was one of the largest chalcolithic settlements in the country. It was spread over 10 hectares and cultivated almost all food grains.
- **Nevasa (Jorwe, Maharashtra) and Eran (Madhya Pradesh)** – These sites are known for their non-Harappan culture.

Prehistoric Period – Iron Age

- Arrival of the Aryans: Vedic Period
- [Jainism](#), Buddhism
- Mahajanapadas: the first major civilisation on the banks of the river Ganga after the Indus Valley.

Paper.History of Andhra Desa

Q. Political history of Qutb shabis dynasty.

1) Sultan Quli Qutb-ul-Mulk (1485–1543) was the founder of the Qutb Shahi dynasty, which ruled the Sultanate of Golconda in southern India from 1518 to 1687.^[1] Of Turkoman origin and born in Persia, he originally served the Bahmani sultan, and was awarded the title Qutb-ul-Mulk (Pillar of the Realm) as military chief; he eventually took control of Golconda.

2) Jamsheed Quli Qutb Shah (1543 to 1550) was the second ruler of the Sultanate of Golkonda under the Qutb Shahi dynasty. .

His father, Sultan Quli Qutb-ul-Mulk, had established the dynasty and had become the first Muslim to rule over the entire Telugu region. In 1543, Jamsheed Quli Qutb Shah assassinated his father,^[2] blinded his older brother, the heir to the throne, and forced his other brother, Ibrahim Quli, to flee to Vijayanagar. Following his father's death, he did not proclaim himself sultan, but forced local chiefs to accept his suzerainty, while gaining some forts from the Baridis.^[2]

3) Ibrahim Qutb Shah Wali (1550 – 1580), also known by his Telugu names Malki BhaRama and Ibharama Chakravarti, was the fourth monarch of the kingdom of Golconda in southern India. He was the first of the Qutb Shahi dynasty to use the title "Sultan".

Ibrahim Qutb Shah Wali (1518 – 5 June 1580), also known by his Telugu names Malki BhaRama and Ibharama Chakravarti,^[1] was the fourth monarch of the kingdom of Golconda in southern India. He was the first of the Qutb Shahi dynasty to use the title "Sultan".^[2] He ruled from 1550 to 1580.^[3] He lived for seven years in exile at the court of Vijayanagara as an honoured guest of Rama Raya. Ibrahim is known for patronizing Telugu extensively because he was moved by a genuine love for the language.^[1]

4) Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah (1580- 1612) was the fifth sultan of the Qutb Shahi dynasty of Golkonda and founded the city of Hyderabad,^[2] in South-central India and built its architectural centerpiece, the Charminar. He was an able administrator and his reign is considered one of the high points of the Qutb Shahi dynasty. He ascended to the throne in 1580 at the age of 15 and ruled for 31 years

The construction of Hyderabad was initiated in 1591, on the southern bank of the River Musi. Before construction he prayed by reciting the following couplet for the welfare of the city "Make my city full of people, like you keep the river full of fish."^[6]

5) Sultan Muhammad Qutb Shah (1612 - 1625) was the sixth ruler of the kingdom of Golconda in southern India under the Qutb Shahi dynasty.

He ruled from. He was the nephew and son-in-law of Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah, having married Muhammad's only daughter Hayat Bakshi Begum in 1607.

The first Qutb Shahi history was compiled during his reign known as the *Tarikh-i Qutb Shahi*. His son, Abdullah Qutub Shah, later became the Shah of Golconda.

The Aga Khan Trust for Culture is carrying out the conservation effort on the sprawling necropolis in collaboration with Department of Archaeology and Museums, Telangana.^[2]

6) Abdullah Qutb Shah (1626 - 1672) was the seventh ruler of the kingdom of Golconda in southern India under the Qutb Shahi dynasty.

His reign was full of sorrow and trouble. His only success was demolishing the decayed Vijayanagara Empire by capturing Vellore, last capital of it in 1633 with the help of

his wazir Mir Jumla. Aurangzeb under the command from Shah Jahan took over Hyderabad by surprise and restricted Abdullah within the Golconda fort. Abdullah worked hard to negotiate reasonable terms of surrender but the Mughals forced him into accepting severe conditions. However, the severe terms were sweetened by a matrimonial alliance between the two families: Abdullah's second daughter, known as Padshah Bibi Sahiba, was married to Aurangzeb's eldest son, Muhammad Sultan Mirza. She was his first wife, and so the chances of her progeny becoming Mughal emperor were great. However it did not ultimately happen. He was also quite interested in mathematics that although being a Muslim, he favoured many Europeans who excelled in mathematics.^[3]

7) Abul Hasan Tana Shah (1672-1687)

Abul Hasan Qutb Shah, also known as Abul Hasan Tana Shah was the eighth and last ruler of the Qutb Shahi dynasty, sovereign of the Kingdom of Golconda in South India. He ruled from 1672 to 1686. The last Sultan of this Sunni Islamic dynasty, Tana Shah is remembered as an inclusive ruler.

Abul Hasan Qutb Shah, also known as Abul Hasan Tana Shah was the eighth and last ruler of the Qutb Shahi dynasty, sovereign of the Kingdom of Golconda in South India. He ruled from 1672 to 1686. The last Sultan of this Sunni Islamic dynasty, Tana Shah is remembered as an inclusive ruler. Instead of appointing only Muslims as ministers, he appointed Brahmin Hindus such as Madanna and Akkanna brothers as ministers in charge of tax collection and exchequer. Towards the end of his reign, one of his Muslim generals defected to the Mughal Empire, who then complained to Aurangzeb about the rising power of the Hindus as ministers in his Golconda Sultanate. Aurangzeb sent a regiment led by his son, who beheaded Tana Shah's Hindu ministers and plundered the Sultanate. In 1687, Aurangzeb ordered an arrest of Tana Shah, who was then imprisoned at the Daulatabad Fort. He died in prison in 1699

Imprisonment and death:

Under the orders of the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb, Tana Shan was arrested and imprisoned in the Daulatabad Fort (near Aurangabad). He died there after twelve years of captivity.^[citation needed] When the sultan died, he was buried in a modest grave at Khuldabad, within the shrine of Shah Raju Qattal, a Sufi saint whose descendant Razi al-din Raju Qattal was held in great reverence by the sultan.^[9] With the death of Abul Hasan Qutub Shah, the Qutb Shahi dynasty ended and the region came under the control of the Mughal Dynasty. It became a part of the six Mughal provinces in the Deccan. Mahabat Khan, who was initially the commander of the Qutb Shahi army and had switched loyalty to the Mughals, was appointed the governor of Golconda, laying the foundations for the Hyderabad State under the Nizams by Aurangzeb.^{[cit}

Personal	Titular	Reign	Notes
----------	---------	-------	-------

Name	Name	From	Until	
<i>Sultan Quli</i> سلطان قلی	<u>Sultan Quli</u> <u>Qutb-ul-</u> <u>Mulk</u>	1512	1543	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founder of <u>Qutb Shahi Dynasty</u>^[14] • Son of Uways Quli Beg • Great Grand Son of <u>Qara Yusuf</u>
<i>Jamsheed</i> جمشید	<u>Jamsheed</u> <u>Quli Qutb</u> <u>Shah</u>	1543	1550	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second Son of <u>Sultan Quli Qutb-ul-Mulk</u>
<i>Subhan</i> سیحان	<u>Subhan Quli</u> <u>Qutb Shah</u>	1550	1550	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Son of <u>Jamsheed Quli Qutb Shah</u> • Became King at the age of 7 and died after a short time
<i>Ibrahim</i> ابراہیم	<u>Ibrahim Quli</u> <u>Qutb Shah</u> <u>Wali</u>	1550	1580	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Younger Son of <u>Sultan Quli Qutb-ul-Mulk</u> • Fought the <u>Battle of Talikota</u> with the Alliance of <u>Deccan Sultanates</u>
<i>Muhammad Ali</i> محمد علی	<u>Muhammad</u> <u>Quli Qutb</u> <u>Shah</u>	1580	1612	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Son of <u>Ibrahim Quli Qutb Shah Wali</u> • Founder of <u>Hyderabad City</u> • Muhammad Ali was a Scholar in <u>Arabic</u>, <u>Persian</u>, <u>Urdu</u> and <u>Telugu</u> languages
<i>Sultan Muhammad</i> محمد سلطان	<u>Sultan</u> <u>Muhammad</u> <u>Qutb Shah</u>	1612	1626	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Son of Muhammad Amin Shah • Grand Son of <u>Ibrahim Quli Qutb Shah</u> • Son in Law of <u>Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah</u>
<i>Abdullah</i> عبداللہ	<u>Abdullah</u> <u>Qutb Shah</u>	1626	1672	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Son of <u>Sultan Muhammad Qutb Shah</u>
<i>Abul Hasan</i> ابنل حسن	<u>Tana Shah</u>	1672	1686	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Son in law of <u>Abdullah Qutb Shah</u> • Defeated and jailed by Mughal Emperor <u>Aurangzeb Alamgir</u> in 1686 • He died in prison.

Q. Economy;

The Golconda Sultanate was notoriously wealthy. While its primary source of revenue was a land tax, the sultanate greatly profited from its monopoly on diamond production from mines in the southern districts of the kingdom. The sultanate also had control over the Krishna and Godavari deltas, giving it access to craft production in the villages of the area, where goods like textiles were produced. The town of Masulipatnam served as the Golconda Sultanate's primary seaport for the export of diamonds and textiles. The kingdom reached the peak of its financial prosperity in the 1620s and 1630s.

Cotton-Weaving:

During the early seventeenth century, a strong cotton-weaving industry existed in the Deccan region. Large quantities of cotton cloth were produced for domestic and export consumption. High-quality plain and patterned cloth made of muslin and calico was produced. Plain cloth was available in white or brown colour, in bleached or dyed variety. This cloth was exported to Persia and European countries. The patterned cloth was made of prints which were made indigenously with indigo for blue, chay-root for red coloured prints and vegetable yellow. Patterned cloth exports were mainly to Java, Sumatra and other eastern countries. Golconda had a strong trading relationship with Ayutthaya Siam.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Textiles have always played a primary role in the Indian economy, and comprised the second largest industry surpassed only by agriculture. The weavers manufactured the goods in two varieties i.e. piece goods and readymade, clothing piece goods were plain cotton cloth marketed as bleached, unbleached or dyed red or blue. They were either muslin or calico. Calicoes were a stout cloth in various qualities depending on the fineness of the yarn and number of threads per each; they were in demand in and out of the region. Calico or muslin readymade goods were adapted to the needs of foreign markets. The weaving centers during this period were at Kammapalli, Mattewada (Warangal), Bhimvaram, Achanta, Nagulapdu, Mellaceruvu, Kokkerini, Burrugugadda, Tangada, Dharmavaram, Kopparam, Amritalur, Alampur, Adoni, Velpumadugu, Proddutur, Paddukara, Animla, Hemavati, Lepakshi, Basinikoda, Tiruchanoor, Narayanavanam, Yalamari, Pochampalli, Kanchi, etc. in addition, the coastal towns like Narsapur, Guntur, Pulicat, Bheemlipatnam, Masulipatnam, etc. had good populace of weaving community. They were producing textiles. Sukasaptati refers to the implements used in cotton industry by the weavers were, maggapu, gante, gutamu, paggamu pante, tokkudu pante, palaka, done, parisariyachulu, cheedu dabbalu, dande, krovi koti pullalu, kudutari koyyalu, chopu yachalu, kota churru katti, karapu padugulu, gandela kappera, golemu, lakalu, neeli kadava, gampa, kaduru, chemika, nuluratnamu, etc

Diamonds:

The Golconda Sultanate was known for its diamonds which were dubbed the Golconda diamonds. These diamonds were sought after diamonds long before the Qutb Shahi dynasty came to power, and they continued to supply this demand through European traders.

Diamonds from mines (especially the Kollur Mine presently in Guntur district, Andhra Pradesh) were transported to the city of Hyderabad to be cut, polished, evaluated and sold. Golconda established itself as a diamond trading centre and until the end of the 19th century, the Golconda market was the primary source of the finest and largest diamonds in the world.

Diamonds were first discovered in most of the countries as secondary formation i.e. in sands and gravels of stream deposits and river diggings. Originally they have been formed by inclusive rock pipes, some millions of years ago which are at the base of secondary or sedimentary rocks. Most of the travelers and acclaimed that large internationally reputed diamond mines were located in the three regions of Golconda kingdom viz., Karnataka, on the banks of the rivers Krishna and Godavari and some parts of the Rayalaseema. Tavernier registers twenty three internationally reputed and other diamond mines which were located in the kingdom. They are Vajrakarur, Mallapally, Gollapally, Paritala, Banaganapally, and etc

SHIP BUILDING INDUSTRY

Schorer a servant of Dutch East India Company stated that “ships manufactured at Golconda kingdom were so strong that they could sail from the Coromandel Coast of Golconda kingdom to far distance places like Achin, Priaman Queda, Perak, Ceylon and Maldives”. Narasapur and Korangi near two or three leagues from Masulipatnam and two principal mouths of the Godavari were the major center of ship – building industry. And other centers were at Masulipatnam, Bheemunipatnam, Modapalem, Tallaveru, Yanam, Pulicat, Porto – Novo and Nagapatnam. According to Bourey, the Dutch and Englishmen, before buying the ships, had to pay the money in advance for the manufacturers of ships. The kingdom of Golconda had merchantable ships which traded with Arakan, Tennasseran and Ceylon to purchase elephants. Masulipatnam possessed excellent anchorage revealing great Mughal port of Surat in the size of its international trade with Europe.

IRON INDUSTRY

The medieval Andhra under Qutb Shahi kings was very famous for the production of best quality of iron and steel in the world. This fact was supported by foreign contemporary travelers who mentioned that Golconda yielded a fine quality of iron and steel which was in great demand both India and abroad. The coming of Muslim force in the Deccan brought a dramatic change in the typology and quality of arms and armors in Telugu region. The arms and armaments used in the army for battles like, fire – arms, (like cannons), the long double – edged swords with pistol shaped hilt, guns, spears, helmets, battle axes, guards, sheaths, pans, shields, cannon balls, blades, ornamentation of arms and etc. were being manufactured in the kingdom. Golconda kingdom was famous for arms production and marketing. Many customers came to Hyderabad to buy arms and other equipments of war. There were so many arm producing centers in the region that include Gadwal, Wanaparti, Kolapur, Nirmal, Lingampalli, Yelgandel, Warangal, Umrichinta and Aurangabad. Other centers were Bhonagiri, Velikonda, Curnool, Kolluru, Cuddapah, Tirupati, Ramulkota, Ganjam, Nizampatnam, Pochampadu, Narsapur, Konapur, Mailavaram, Ananthagiri, Vijayanagaram, Jadevepur and Srirangapatnam. Manufacturing institutions of this period were known as „Kharkhans“ run by the State and private people. Most of the manufacturers were extensively

based in the towns. Golconda kings concentrated on equipping themselves with the huge force of artillery with the men and material.

COAL INDUSTRY

It was an additional industry to iron and steel industry since ancient times in India. As the case at Golconda the kingdom also had some coal mines. Coal was used to burn or smelt the iron to make needed instruments including battle weapons, domestic tools and agricultural implements as mentioned in earlier. Antony Schorer recorded the char – coal which was available locally. His meaning (statement) for “locally” is Coromandel region. It is to understand reliably that he worked as a factor / officer of East India Company of Dutch at Masulipatnam in the early 17th century and Masulipatnam was port town of Golconda. Some of the prominent mines located at Yelandu, Wardha or Chanda, Singareni and Godavari valleys.

BUILDING CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

Qutb Shahis were great builders and well – known for their magnificent constructions. The Sultans construct a number of forts, buildings, mosques, Ashurkhanas etc. They were well known for their magnificent constructions. Lakhs of skilled and unskilled laborers and masons were employed in this building construction industry throughout the kingdom during the period of Qutb Shahi Sultans. Golconda forte, Hyderabad City, Charminar, Daria-e-Mir Momin (Necropolis), Four high ways, Tombs, Dar-us-Shifa, Construction of Hayatnagar, Ashurkhanas, Masjids, Balagate, Mortuary, Fort Rissala, Navmahal, Nakorkhana Balahissar, Shilakhana, Amberkhana, Shamsheerkota, Telkadhoka forts, Jabbarkota, palaces of Taramati, Premamati, the hall of justice, Syedabad fort, Mirpet fort, Musheerabad fort, Puranapul, Khajanakhana, Shamsheerkot (Sastrasala) Ghoshahmahal, etc. were constructed by Sulthans.

SALT – PETRE INDUSTRY

The item salt – petre mainly used in the making of gun powder for blasting stones, forts, etc. It was used in the battle fields against enemy soldiers / force. This salt petre used to fill in the cartridges and fire to blast. Due to its importance in warfare every State in medieval times identified its value and began to manufacture gun powder for their protection and to wage battles hence it has international importance. The Qutb Shahi rulers of Golconda also instructed to their State engineers to manufacture gun powder and encouraging this industry. These Sultans arranged to bring salt petre from outside the kingdom if necessary. Tavernier mentions that most of the salt – petre of the world which was used for gun powder came from India. According to Dutch documents the ship namely Schoonhoven arrived to Amsterdam from the Coast of Coromandel on 7th June, 1621 with 38,000 pounds of salt – petre and other commodities. Coromandel towns like Nagapatnam, Trangabar, Meliapur or St, Thome, Bheemunipatnam, Pulicat and Masulipatnam were the commercial centers of salt – petre. In addition to these centers, salt – petre was used to bring from Bengal to manufacture of gunpowder. Moreover, Irfan Habib pointed out in Mughal Atlas that one of the salts – petre industries in the kingdom was at Ramayampatnam. The gunpowder manufactured at Golconda was exported by the European Trading Companies from Masulipatnam.

SALT INDUSTRY

According to Bhaskara Satakam, Uppuleka ruchu puttaganatayya Bhaskara, it means without mixing salt in dishes there is no flavor. It was truly a medieval time verse that identified the significance of salt. From ancient times salt manufacturers were in Deccan Coastal areas. Salt was also a royal monopoly in those days. Kautilya the author of Arthashastra says that “the superintendent of ocean shall attend to the collection of salt and regulate the commerce of

this commodity. Manufacturing centers of salt were at Coastal towns like Masulipatnam, Pedda Ganjam, China Ganjam, Peddapally, Bapatla, Nizampatnam, etc. Salt was used to store in uppuentas and measured by vatnmas. It was noticed from the sources that salt trade was mainly in the hands of Komatis and Banjars in the period.

SUGAR AND JIGGERY INDUSTRY

After the rise of the Muslim power in Andhradesa, they were favorites of the sweet meets, made of sugar or jaggery and thereby they encouraged to sow the sugar cane in the kingdom. The sweets like semiyaan, queer, julebi, mitahkhana, sherbet, matkiyan (the pots which filled with sugar / jaggery and milk) etc. were prepared on some festive occasions.

POTTERY INDUSTRY

Although the services of the potter are in great demand in the society since the dawn of human civilization, references to them or to their works are generally lacking in the epigraphs, on literature of the medieval times. However, the paucity of information about this important industry in the literature of the medieval times does not undermine the importance of ceramic were in the medieval Andhra society. On the other hand, we do find references to the potter and his works in few stone epigraphs and classical Telugu literary works like Hamsavimsati.

Q.Administration:

The Qutb Shahis were patrons of Persianate Shia culture. Over the first 90 years of their rule (c. 1512 – 1600), they championed Persian culture. Their official edicts and court language were in Persian only. Quli Qutb Mulk's court became a haven for Persian culture and literature. In early 17th-century, with Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah (1580–1612) a change began. He began to patronize the Telugu language and culture as well. Edicts began to be issued both in Persian and Telugu. Towards the end of the dynasty, these were primarily in Telugu with a summary in Persian. As they adopted Telugu, they saw their territory as the Telugu-speaking region, states Indologist Richard Eaton, with their elites considering the rulers as "Telugu Sultans".

Sultan Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah (1580–1612) wrote poems in Dakhini Urdu, Persian and Telugu.^[8] Subsequent poets and writers, however, wrote in Urdu, while using vocabulary from Persian, Hindi and Telugu languages. During the reign of Abdullah Qutb Shah in 1634 AD, an ancient Sanskrit text on love and sex Ratirahasya by Kokkoka was translated into Persian and named *Lazzat-un-Nisa* (Flavors of the Woman).

The Qutb Shahi Kingdom was a highly centralized state. The sultan enjoyed absolute executive judicial and military powers. When he was away, a regent carried to carry on the administration on behalf of the king. The *Peshwa* (Prime Minister) was the highest official of the sultanate. He was assisted by a number of ministers, including *Mir Jumla* (finance minister), *Kotwal* (police commissioner), and *Khazanadar* (treasurer).

For most of their reign, the Qutb Shahi sultanate had a system of jagirs, who would provide troops as well as collect taxes. They were allowed to keep a portion of the taxes and give the sultan the rest. Tax collection was through auction farms, and the highest bidder used to get the Governorship. While the Governors enjoyed a luxurious lifestyle, they had to bear the brunt of severe punishments for default, consequently, they were harsh on the people. Tana

Shah – the last Sultan, with advice from his Brahmin ministers responsible for tax collection, introduced a reform whereby all taxes were collected by civil professionals for a region. The soldiers, government workers, court officials and all the Muslim elites were paid allowances from the Sultan's treasury. These reforms brought a large increase in revenues.

According to Moreland, in the earlier system, the Persian-origin Muslims were paid the highest, then the other Indian Muslims. In early 17th century, the Persian origin Muslims became rich by lending money on high interest (usury) of 4-5% per *ensem* much to the despair of Hindus.

The Sultanate had 66 forts, and each fort was administered by a *Nayak*. In the second half of the 17th century, the Qutb Shahi Sultan hired many Hindu Nayaks. According to Kruijtzter, these were mainly Brahmins. According to another account, these were mainly from the Kamma, Velama, Kapu, and Raju warrior castes. They served as civil revenue officers. After the Mughals dismissed the Qutb Shahi dynasty in 1687, these Hindu Nayaks were also dismissed and replaced with Muslim military commanders.

Religion:

The Qutb Shahi dynasty, like many Deccan Islamic dynasties, was a Shia Islam dynasty with roots in Persia (modern Iran). Initially, they were very strict and they persecuted the Hindus who constituted the vast majority of the population. Open practice of Hindu festivals was forbidden in the Golconda Sultanate. It was Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah who first reversed this policy, and allowed Hindus to practice their festivals and religion in the open.

In the final decades of their rule, the Qutb Shahi dynasty rulers patronized Shia, Sufi, and Sunni Islamic traditions, as well as Hindu traditions. Before their end, Tana Shah advised by Madanna and Akkanna –his Brahmin ministers, began the tradition of sending pearls to the Bhadrachalam Temple of Rama on Rama Navami.

Architecture

The Qutb Shahi architecture was Indo-Islamic, a culmination of Indian and Persian architectural styles. Their style was very similar to that of the other Deccan Sultanates. The Qutb Shahi rulers built the Char Minar.

Some examples of Qutb Shahi Indo-Islamic architecture are the Golconda Fort, tombs of the Qutb Shahis, Char Minar and the Char Kaman, Mecca Masjid, Khairtabad Mosque, Hayat Bakshi Mosque, Taramati Baradari and the Toli Mosque

Q. Sri Sri (writer)

Srirangam Srinivasa Rao (30 April 1910 – 15 June 1983), popularly known as Sri Sri, was an Indian poet and lyricist who is known for his works in Telugu literature and films. Noted for his anthology *Maha Prasthanam*, Sri Sri is a recipient of a National Film Award, a Nandi Award and a Sahitya Akademi Award.

He was a member of Pen India, Sahitya Academy, vice-president of the South Indian Film Writers Association, Madras and president of the Revolutionary Writers Association of Andhra

Life

Srirangam Srinivasa Rao, popularly known as Sri Sri, was born into a Telugu speaking family^[4] on 30 April 1910 in Visakhapatnam of present-day Andhra Pradesh.^[5] His parents were Pudipeddi Venkatramaniah and Atappakonda but was later adopted by Srirangam Suryanarayana. Sri Sri was schooled at Vishakhapatnam and graduated in BA honours at Madras Christian College in 1931. He started as a demonstrator at SVS College, Vizag in 1935 and joined as sub-editor at the daily, *Andhra Prabha* in 1938. He later worked at Delhi Akashvani, The State of Hyderabad, and the daily *Andhra Vani*, in various positions.^[1] He later married Sarojini, with whom he had a son and three daughters, whose names were Mala Srinivasarao, Venkat Srinivasarao, Manjula Srinivasarao, Mangala Srinivasarao.

Literary career

Srirangam Srinivasa Rao was the first true modern Telugu poet to write about contemporary issues that affected the day-to-day life of a common man in a style and metre which were not used in classical Telugu poetry. He moved poetry forward from traditional mythological themes to reflect more contemporary issues. The essence of his personality was captured by Gudipati Venkatachalam when he compared him with the great romantic Telugu poet Devulapalli Krishnasastri: "While Krishna Sastry made his anguish known to the whole world, Sri Sri spoke in his voice about the anguish of the whole world. Krishna Sastry's pain was the pain of the world, while the world's pain became Sri Sri's pain."^[6] His book *Maha Prasthanam* (The Great Journey), an anthology of poems, is one of his major works. In one of the poems, "Jagannathuni Ratha Chakralu", Sri Sri addressed those who were suffering due to social injustices and said, "Don't cry, don't cry. The wheels of the chariot of Jagannath are coming; they are coming! The apocalyptic chant of the chariot wheels! Come, realize your dreams Rule your new world!"^[7] Other major works include *Siprali* and *Khadga Srushti* ("Creation of the Sword").^[8]

Telugu cinema

He entered into Telugu cinema with *Ahuti* (1950), a Telugu-dubbed version of Junnarkar's *Neera aur Nanda* (1946). Some of the songs, such as "Hamsavale O Padava", "Oogisaladenayya", "Premaye jannana marana leela", scored by Saluri Rajeswara Rao, were major hits.^[9] Sri Sri was a screenwriter for several Telugu films. He was one of the best film songwriters in India, he has penned lyrics for over 1000 soundtracks in Telugu. He was a great asset to the Telugu film industry.

Literary style

He is a major radical poet (e.g. Prabhava) and novelist (e.g. Veerasimha Vijayasimhulu). He introduced free verse into his socially concerned poetry through *Maha Prasthanam*. He wrote visionary poems in a style and metre not used before in Telugu classical poetry.

According to Viplava Rachayitala Sangham leader G. Kalyan Rao, Sri Sri was a scientist, a thinker and a philosopher. Maoist ideologue and writer Varavara Rao opined that Sri Sri not only wrote poetry but also practiced what he said.^[10]

Work for human rights

Sri Sri was the first President of Andhra Pradesh Civil Liberties Committee that was formed in 1974.^[11]

Awards and recognitions

National honours[[edit](#)]

- [Sahitya Academy Award](#) – 1972
- Soviet Land Nehru Award

Film awards[edit]

- National Film Award for Best Lyrics – *Alluri Seetarama Raju* for "Telugu Veera Levara" – 1974^[12]
- Nandi Award for Best Lyricist – *Neti Bharatam* – "Ardha Raatri Swatantram Andhakara Bandhuram" – 1983

Other honours

- Raja-Lakshmi Award in 1979 by Sri Raja-Lakshmi Foundation in Chennai

Bibliography

- Prabhava (1928)
- Vaaram Vaaram (1946)
- Sampangi Thota (1947)
- Maha Prasthanam (1950)
- Amma (1952)
- Meemee (1954)
- Maro Prapancham (1956)
- Three Cheers for Man (1956)
- Charama Raathri (1957)
- Maanavudi Paatlu (1958)
- Sowdamini
- Gurajada (1959)
- Moodu Yebhailu (1964)
- Khadga Srushti (1966)
- Views and Reviews (1969)
- Sri Sri Sahityam (5 volumes) (1970)
- Sri Sri's Minnelani (1970)
- Rekka Vippina Revolution (1971)
- Vyasa Kreedalu (1973)
- Maro Moodu Yabhailu (1974)
- China Yaanam (1980)
- Maro Prasthanam (1980)
- Mahaa Prasthanam (1981)
- Paadavoyi Bharateeyuda (1983)
- New Frontiers (1983)
- Anantam
- Pra-Ja

Filmography

Year	Film	Song
1956	<u>Ilavelupu</u>	Challani raja... O chandamama(చల్లని రాజా ...ఓ చందమామా(

1958	<u>Mangalya Balam</u>	Vadina pule vikasinchene (వాడిన పూలే వికసించెనే)
1959	<u>Jayabheri</u>	nanduni charitamu vinuma
1959	<u>Sabhash Ramudu</u>	jayammu nischayammura
1961	<u>Bharya Bharthalu</u>	loruga husharuga
1961	<u>Iddaru Mitrulu</u>	padavela radhika..
1961	<u>Vagdanam</u>	<i>Sri Nagaja Tanayam</i>
1961	<u>Velugu Needalu</u>	Padavoyi Bharateeyudaa (పాడవోయి భారతీయుడా) Kala kaanidi viluvainadi (కలకానిది విలువైనది) O.. rangayyo pula rangayyo
1962	<u>Aradhana</u>	na hrudayamlo nidurince chelee..
1963	<u>Nartanasala</u>	evvari kosam ee mandahasam
1963	<u>Punarjanma</u>	evarivo.. neevevarivo
1963	<u>Paruvu Pratishta</u>	A mabbu terala lona daagundi (sad)
1964	<u>Dr. Chakravarthi</u>	manasuna manasai
1964	<u>Gudi Gantalu</u>	neelona nanne nilipevu nede
1964	<u>Bobbili Yuddham</u>	muripinche andhaale
1964	<u>Manchi Manishi</u>	rananukunnavemo
1964	<u>Sabhash Suri</u>	devudiki emi
1965	<u>Preminchi Chudu</u>	dorikaaru doragaaru..
1966	<u>Atma Gouravam</u>	valapulu virisina puvvule
1969	<u>Atmeeyulu</u>	kallalo pelli pandiri
1969	<u>Manushulu Marali</u>	turupu sindhurapu..

1972	<u>Kalam Marindi</u>	mara ledule ee kalam
1973	<u>Devudu Chesina Manushulu</u>	Devudu Chesina Manushulara
1973	<u>Desoddharakulu</u>	madi madi.. suchi suchi
1974	<u>Alluri Seetharama Raju</u>	Telugu veera levara (National Award Winning Song)
1974	<u>Bhoomi Kosam</u>	evaro vastarani
1975	<u>Balipectam</u>	kalasi padudaam
1975	<u>Devudu Lanti Manishi</u>	kandalu
1976	<u>Kolleti Kapuram</u>	iddarame
1976	<u>Paadi Pantalu</u>	pani chese raitanna
1976	<u>Ramarajyamlo Raktapatam</u>	ivvala randi
1977	<u>Prema Lekhalu</u>	ee roju
1977	<u>Oorummadi Brathukulu</u>	<i>Sramaika Jeevana Soundaryaniki Samanamainadi Lene Ledoyi</i>
1977	<u>Yamagola</u>	samaraniki nede prarambham
1978	<u>Karunamayudu</u>	devudu ledani anakunda
1979	<u>Gorintaku</u>	ilaga vachhi
1979	<u>Kaliyuga Mahabharatam</u>	ee samaram
1980	<u>Ammayiki Mogudu Mamaki Yamudu</u>	chudara.. Telugu sodara
1980	<u>Sardar Papa Rayudu</u>	burrakatha on Alluri Seetharama Raju
1981	<u>Aakali Rajyam</u>	Oo Mahatma
1982	<u>Eenadu</u>	randi kadali randi
1982	<u>Manchu Pallaki</u>	manishe manideepam

1982	<u>Viplava Sankham</u>	Muyinchina oka veeruni kanthamm, Kontamandi Kurravallu
1983	<u>Neti Bharatam</u>	ardha ratri swatantram
1984	<u>Maha Prasthanam</u>	maro prapancham pilichind

Paper Modern India.

Q.Moderates (1885-1905 AD)

Moderate Phase: During its initial two decades, the Indian National Congress made moderate demands, presenting them to the Government in the form of petitions and adhering to the legal framework. Due to this reason, the early INC leaders were referred to as 'Moderates'. The efforts of the moderates led to significant legal and constitutional changes, while their critique of government policies also served as essential political training for the public.

Leaders of the Moderate Phase such as Dadabhai Naoroji meticulously documented the economic exploitation perpetuated by the British Government in India. As a result of the proactive endeavours of these leaders during this phase, the government implemented crucial constitutional and agricultural reforms.

Who were the Moderates?

The **Indian National Congress (INC)** programme during **1885-1905** was very moderate. It called for moderate constitutional reforms, economic relief, administrative reorganisation, and the protection of civil rights.

- Most leaders of this phase were staunch believers in '**liberalism**' and 'moderate' politics and came to be labelled as Moderates **to distinguish them from the neo-nationalists** of the early 20th century, who were referred to as the **Extremists**.
- **Response of British Government:** Right from the start, the British authorities **displayed hostility towards the growing nationalist movement** and became distrustful of the INC. British officials, starting from Dufferin downwards, labelled the nationalist leaders as '**disloyal babus, seditious brahmins,**' and dangerous villains.
- **Important Moderate Leaders:** Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, D.E. Wacha, W.C. Bonnerjea, S.N. Banerjee, Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

Methods adopted during Moderate Phase

The moderate phase congressmen had implicit faith in the efficacy of peaceful and constitutional agitation within the four walls of the law and slow, orderly political progress.

They believed in patience and reconciliation rather than violence and hostility. They adhered to the 3P: **Petition, Prayer, and Protest**.

- **Freedom through gradual steps:** They believed that if public opinion was created and organised and popular demands were presented to the authorities through petitions, meetings, resolutions, and speeches, the authorities would gradually and incrementally accommodate these demands.
- **Medium of communication:** The **press** and the **platform** at the annual sessions were their agencies. Nevertheless, the press served as the sole medium for disseminating Congress propaganda throughout the year.
- **The annual session of INC:**
 - During these gatherings, Government policy was vigorously discussed, and resolutions were emphatically passed. However, the most significant limitation was that the Congress sessions lasted merely three days annually. It had no machinery to carry on the work in the interval between the two sessions.
- **Strong faith in the British Government:** In the Moderate Phase, the Congress leaders' belief in the essential sense of justice and goodness of the British nation was strong.
 - Under the illusion that acquainting the British with the true state of affairs in India would lead to a positive outcome, they diligently worked towards this goal.
 - In pursuit of this objective, they dispatched delegations of prominent Indians to Britain to present the Indian viewpoint. In 1889, the British Committee of the INC was established, and to advance its propaganda efforts, the Committee launched its publication, **India**, in 1890.

Major Demands during Moderate Phase

During the Moderate phase of INC, there was practically no change in the Congress programme. The major demands were practically the same as those formulated in the first three or four sessions.

Throughout this period, the leaders exercised caution in making their demands, aiming **to avoid provoking the government** and the potential risk of having their activities suppressed.

- **The Key Demands:**
 - The organisation of the provincial councils
 - Simultaneous examination for the **I.C.S.** in India and England
 - The abolition or reconstitution of the Indian Council
 - The **separation** of the **Judiciary** from the **executive**
 - The repeal of the **Arms Act**
 - The appointment of Indians to the commissioned ranks in the Army
 - The reduction of military expenditure
 - The introduction of Permanent Settlement to other parts of India
 - The freedom of speech and expression.
- **No taxation without representation:** They demanded Indian control over the public purse and raised the slogan that had earlier been raised by the **Americans** during their War of Independence, '**No taxation without representation**'.
- **Demand of Swaraj:** It was during the Moderate Phase i.e., in 1905, the Congress put forth the demand for Swaraj or self-rule for Indians within the British Empire on the

model of the self-governing colonies like Australia or Canada. The first mention of this demand was made by **G.K. Gokhale** in **1905** during a speech in Banaras, and it was later explicitly articulated by Dadabhai Naoroji in **1906** at a gathering in Calcutta.

- **Nature of Economic Demands**
 - Even though their political demands were moderate, their **economic demands were radical in nature**. The Indian leaders advocated basically anti-imperialist economic policies.

The Congress voiced its opinions on all significant government measures and registered protests against unpopular ones. Despite the repeated presentation of these demands year after year, the Government scarcely responded to them.

Contributions of Nationalists during the Moderate Phase

- **Economic critique of British Imperialism during the Moderate Phase**
- The reduction in the **high military expenditure** of the Government of India. The Congress made a declaration stating that British rule had resulted in poverty and famines.
- They attributed the **impoverishment of peasants and zamindars** to the increased land revenue, and food shortages were blamed on the export of grains to Europe.
- Through the **Drain Theory**, they effectively conveyed a powerful symbol of foreign exploitation of India, which deeply resonated with the public.
- Numerous resolutions were passed at the INC session concerning the **salt tax**, the treatment of overseas Indian labourers, and the hardships faced by forest dwellers due to intervention by the forest administration.
- They **emphasised the need for fundamental changes** in the existing economic relations between India and England.
- They strongly **resisted the efforts of foreign rulers to transform India into a mere supplier of raw materials** and a market for British manufacturers.
- They expressed criticism towards the official policies concerning **tariff, trade, transport, and taxation**, as these were seen as hindering rather than supporting the growth of the indigenous industry.
- Dadabhai characterised British rule as a **perpetual and steadily intensifying foreign invasion** that was gradually causing the country's destruction.
- This indicates that despite comprising an educated elite, Congress did not solely advocate for professional groups, zamindars, or industrialists.
- **Constitutional reforms and propaganda in the legislature**
- **Expansion of Legislative Councils:** Between 1885 and 1892, their primary demand persisted in the expansion and reform of the Legislative Councils.
- The early nationalists sought greater participation in the governance of their own country and appealed to democratic principles, but they refrained from demanding immediate fulfilment of their goal.
- **Indian Council Act of 1892:** As a result of their agitation, the British Government was compelled to pass the Indian Councils Act of 1892. However, the nationalists expressed complete dissatisfaction with the Act and deemed it a deception.
- **Campaign for general administrative reform**
- The **Indianization of the administration** was a part of the movement against racism, as the majority of crucial positions during that time were dominated by white officials.

- **Protection of civil rights**
- They acknowledged the utmost importance of freedom of the press and speech, vehemently opposing any efforts to limit them. In fact, the movement to eliminate press restrictions became an integral part of the nationalist struggle for freedom.
- **Welfare activities:** The Moderate Phase leaders placed significant emphasis on promoting primary education among the masses.
- **Agricultural development:** They advocated for the establishment of agricultural banks to rescue the peasants from the grip of money lenders.

Evaluation of the Nationalists during the Moderate Phase

During its early phases, the nationalist movement and the INC experienced limited success. The government introduced very few of the reforms advocated by the nationalists. Critics also observed that the national movement lacked widespread support among the masses during this period.

However, the succeeding generations were determined to address these weaknesses. They aimed to build upon the achievements of the early movement, using them as a foundation for a more robust and vigorous national movement in the years to come.

- **Achievements during the Moderate Phase:**
- It provided political training to individuals, popularised democratic and nationalist ideas among them, promoted a modern perspective, and revealed the detrimental consequences of British rule.
- It created awareness among the people about the economic nature of British imperialism.
- It formulated a unified political and economic agenda that could serve as a rallying point for the Indian people to engage in future political struggles.
- It firmly established the principle that India should be governed in the best interests of its own people.
- **Participation:** Belonging to the urban educated middle class, they exhibited broad-mindedness and were free from narrow and sectional class interests.
- **Inclusiveness:** It welcomed individuals from all classes and communities, and its program was expansive enough to encompass all interests. It could be described more as a movement than a mere party.
- **Economic criticism:** The early Congress leadership provided a distinctive and invaluable service to the nation by presenting this formidable critique of the financial underpinnings of the Raj.
- **The British Hostility:** While the political tone of the INC may have been gentle, starting from the fourth session of the Congress, the government began to adopt a hostile attitude towards it.
 - **For example,** they supported and promoted the Aligarh movement as a counter to the Congress. The British administration's stance towards Congress turned even more hostile during **Lord Curzon's** tenure.
- **Evolving Congress Goals:** As times evolved, the moderates began to shift their stance. By 1905, Gokhale started advocating for self-rule as the ultimate objective, and in 1906, Dadabhai Naoroji mentioned the term Swaraj as the Congress's goal.
- **Struggles of Leadership during the Moderate Phase:** The Moderates found themselves in a challenging situation as extremist leadership emerged within the Congress.

- **Extremists' Rise in Congress:** The extremists were drawing support from a young segment of political activists. In the altered circumstances, the Extremists took centre stage within the Congress.

As the Indian National Movement progressed, the influence of liberals and moderates, who advocated for a constitutional system within the British dominion, waned gradually.

Q. Extremist phase of Indian freedom struggle (1905-1920 AD):

In the early 20th century, the **Indian National Congress** witnessed the rise of radical nationalism, marking the onset of the **Extremist phase**. Frustrated with moderate approaches, a younger and more assertive group of nationalists emerged, which started advocating for swaraj or self-government through more extreme means. The partition of Bengal in 1905 acted as a catalyst for the rise in extremism in the Indian National Congress. However, the factors conducive to such had already been growing since the Revolt of 1857.

The Extremists emphasized swadeshi, the boycott of foreign goods, national education, and even militant nationalism, which radicalised Indian nationalism up to a limit and paved the way for the future revolutionary movements. However, the methodological differences between Extremists and Moderators led to a formal split of the INC during the Surat Session of 1907.

Factors leading to the Rise of Extremism in India

The rise of Extremism within the Indian National Congress was a significant phase in India's freedom struggle. Several key factors contributed to this shift in the Congress's approach such as:

- **Political radicalism:** Unlike the rationalism and Western ideals of alienated 'Liberals' (Moderates), the Extremists believed in the ideas of '**Swadharma**' and '**Swaraj**', which according to them, were the nationalist ideas giving rise to the Revolt of 1857.
 - These ideas were already flowing as an undercurrent amongst the Indians, and socio-religious leaders like Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Swami Vivekananda, Swami Dayananda, and Annie Besant, etc. bridged the gulf between the Indian mass and the educated few.
 - These social reform movements, immobilised with **self-respect and traditional cultural values**, gave impetus to political radicalism, which became the philosophical basis of the Extremists.
- **Discontent with the methods of the Moderates:** The policy of **prayers and petitions** for petty concessions infused anger and disillusionment amongst the nationalists cadre as these methods, interpreted as a sign of weakness, would not lead them anywhere. Therefore, they advocated more prompt and **direct action**.
- **Famines in India:** The misery and suffering caused by the **famines of 1896 -98 and 1899-1901**, the **bubonic plague of 1896**, and the way the British Government handled these issues disillusioned even moderate leaders like R.C. Dutta, Dadabhai Naoroji, and Ranade.
 - The resentment of the people against the Government found an outlet in the murder of **MrRand**, the plague commissioner.

- **The imperialist practices of Lord Curzon:** Lord Curzon implemented several contentious policies to curb nationalism in India, such as the Passing of the **Indian Official Secrets Act**, **Calcutta Corporation Act**, and **Indian Universities Act**. These acts and the Partition of Bengal infuriated the nationalists.
- **International Influence:** Certain events occurring outside India also inspired the Indians to rise against the imperialist forces. These were:
 - The defeat of **Italy** by **Abyssinia** (now Ethiopia) in 1896,
 - The defeat of **Russia** by **Japan** in 1904-05, and
 - **Nationalist movements** in countries like Egypt, Turkey, and Persia.
- **Partition of Bengal:** The Partition of Bengal in 1905 fueled the rise of extremism and caused the emergence of revolutionary activities also in India.

The Extremist Phase (1905-1920)

The radical political ideas against colonial rule, as articulated by extremist leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai, and **Aurobindo Ghose**, gained popularity during and after the [Swadeshi Movement](#). There were **three groups of Extremists**:

- The **Maharashtra group**, headed by **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**;
- **Bengal group** represented by **Bipin Chandra Pal** and **Aurobindo Ghosh**. The ideas of Bankim Chandra also influenced the Bengal Extremists greatly.
- **Punjab group**, led by **Lala Lajpat Rai**.

Prominent Extremist Leaders of Indian National Congress

- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** was also referred to as "Lokamanya," and his motto was "Swaraj is my birthright, and I will have it."
 - He resented any interference by an **alien government** in the domestic and private life of the people.
 - In 1891, he was against the **Age of Consent Bill**.
 - He introduced the **Ganapati festival** in 1893 and the **Shivaji festival** in 1896.
 - He challenged the **National Social Conference** (a separate body established by the INC to discuss social reforms) in 1895 and did not allow it to meet in the Congress pavilion in Poona.
 - He exerted a great influence on the masses through his newspapers, **Mahratta** and **Kesari**.
 - Later, the Poona Home Rule League was established by him in 1916.
- **Lala Lajpat Rai**, also known as the '**Lion of Punjab**,' was a pivotal figure in the Swadeshi Movement. Against the Simon Commission, he gave the slogan '**Go back, Simon**'. He was also uninterested in the Congress programme because of its **soft and vacillating policy**.
 - He did not attend any Congress meetings between 1893 and 1900.
 - During this time, he believed that Congress leaders were more concerned with fame and pomp than with the interests of the country.
- **Bipin Chandra Pal** transitioned from being a moderate to an extremist in 1902.
 - Through his powerful speeches and writings, he spread his nationalist ideas throughout India.
- **Aurobindo Ghosh** stated, "Political freedom is the life-breath of a nation."
 - Between 1893 and 1894, he published '**New Lamps for Old**' in the Indu Prakash.

- Other extremist leaders were **Rajnarayan Bose, Ashwin Kumar Dutt** and **V.O. Chidambaram Pillai**.

Difference Between Moderates And Extremists In Indian National Congress

There were many common things between the [Moderates](#) and Extremists, particularly regarding British rule and its economic exploitation, bureaucracy, non-violence, the goal for Swaraj, etc. The difference was only with the perspectives and methods. While Moderates believed in “**liberalism**” and **appeals** to British rule, the **New Party** (Extremist faction) believed in “**philosophical radicalism**”, **self-reliance**, and **non-cooperation** with the British. The comparison between the differential methodology between Moderates and Extremists is described below:

Aspect	Moderates	Extremists
Beliefs about British Rule	- Trusted the goodness of British rule and their sense of justice.	- Did not believe in the goodness of British rule and considered them driven by selfish motives to exploit India's resources.
Methods of Protest	- Relied on petitions, prayers, and moderate demands.	- Advocated for open agitation and pressure against the British, not limiting to petitions.
Use of Violence	- Opposed the use of violence against the British.	- Also opposed the violent methods of the revolutionary groups but understood the provocation behind them.
The goal of 'Swaraj'	-Saw 'Swaraj' (self-government) as a gradual and achievable goal with reforms.	- Viewed 'Swaraj' as a birthright, not dependent on British assurances, and demanded immediate action for self-rule.
Approach towards Masses	- Relatively cautious in mobilising the masses.	- Actively involved in arousing emotional outrage against British rule, preparing the masses for the struggle to gain 'Swaraj' and instilling in them a sense of self-respect, self-reliance, and pride in their ancient heritage.
Views on Nationalism	- Emphasised loyalty to the British Crown while seeking reforms.	- Embraced a more assertive and radical form of nationalism with a focus on India's ancient heritage and culture.
Programme of Action	- Advocated constitutional methods and dialogue with the British rulers.	- Advocated boycott of foreign goods, ' Swadeshi ' movement , non-cooperation with the bureaucracy, and passive resistance.
Influence on Revolutionaries	- Influenced by the ideals of constitutionalism and British liberalism.	- While disapproving of their violent methods, understood the revolutionary response to British repression.

Q. Revolutionary Movements in India Phase I (1907-1917)

People who wanted to overthrow the British government in our nation through mass uprising are known as revolutionaries of India. Due to the fallout of the Boycott and Swadeshi Movement, the first phase was a more activist side. However, the non-cooperation Movement called out in the second phase. As a group of non-cooperation movement participants clashed with local authorities, attacked police officers, and burnt police stations which unfortunately led to the death of 22 police officers and three civilians leading to calling-off the non-cooperation Movement.

Although most of India's freedom struggle was free of violence, however, there were several revolutionary movements launched that aimed at winning independence for India. In these, many men and women participated as they believed, India could only be delivered from British rule through armed struggles. Although many lost lives, their stories of heroism motivated the new blood of India and motivated people to live and die for the nation.

Reasons for the Revolutionary movements in India

The following are the causes of revolutionary movement in India:

- The revolutionaries of India activities took place as a by-product of militant nationalism
- The Revolutionary movement in India Phase I responded to the repressive policy followed by the government towards the extremist in the wake of the Congress split at Surat. At the end of an open phase of the Swadeshi movement
- Several political assassinations in Europe of Italy Emperor, president of France, Spain's Prime Minister were successful in convincing young Indians to achieve objectives through violence and force
- The Extremist leaders, although they called upon the youth to make sacrifices, failed to create an effective organization or find new forms of political work to tap these revolutionary energies
- They were inspired by the rich culture of sacrifice for the motherland

Revolutionary Activities Across India

Maharashtra

- 1879- Ramosi Peasant Force by Vasudev Balwant Phadke
- The 1890s- Tilak also had revolutionary ideas which inspired the youth towards militancy. Tilak used public events such as the Shivaji and Ganapati festivals. Also, his journals Kesari and Maharatta spread his ideas
- 1897- Chapekar brothers kill Rand, the plague commissioner of Poona and Lt. Ayerst

- 1899- Mitra Mela—a secret society organized by Savarkar and his brother
 - 1904- Mitra Mela merged with Abhinav Bharat (started by V. D. Savarkar)
- Bengal*
- 1902- Anushilan Samiti (armed revolution). They preached disloyalty, sedition, and evolution
 - 1906- Yugantar, starting revolutionary weekly
 - 1905-06- Revolutionary terrorism began to appear in several newspapers
 - 1908- Dacca Anushilan did Burrah dacoity
 - 1912- Sachin Sanyal and Rashbehari Bose throw Bomb at Viceroy Hardinge
 - Sandhya and Yugantar were the newspaper's revolutionary activities

Punjab

Revolutionary activity by Ajit Singh, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bhai Parmanand, Agha Haidar Syed Haidar Raza, Sufi Ambaprasad, and Lalchand' Falak'

Madras

- In Madras, the people were excited by the speeches of B. C. Pal
- Chidambaram Pilai openly spoke of complete Independence. His arrest led to riots in Tuticorin and Tirunelveli resulting in an open fire in the crowd by the police authority. Robert Ashe, who had ordered the firing at Tirunelveli, was assassinated by Vanchi Aiyar

Other Regions

Bihar, Orissa, and the UP were the Muzaffarpur and Nimez murders and the Benaras conspiracy case. Though these provinces were comparatively less attested by the revolutionary movement

Abroad Revolutionary Activity

- 1905- India House and Indian Home Rule Society was set up by Shyamji Krishna Varma and introduced the journal in London called "The Sociologist."
- 1909- Curzon-Wyllie was killed by Madan Lal Dhingra
- Virendranath Chattopadhyay and his mates established the Berlin Committee for Indian Independence
- Missions were sent to Persia, Turkey, Baghdad, and Kabul
- Lala Hardayal, sohan singh bakhna, Bhawan Singh, Ramchandra, Barkatullah, Kartar Singh Saraba, and Bhai Parmanand organized Ghadr in North America. To deal with Ghadrates, in 1915, the Defence of India Act was passed.

Chandra shekhar azad contribution in freedom struggle

Chandrashekar Azad's contribution in the freedom struggle was considerable as he played an instrumental role in the Non-Cooperation Movement, and when Gandhi called off the movement, following the Chauri-Chaura incident in 1922, Azad was disappointed. Gandhi believed that people were yet not ready for a non-violent movement. Also, he felt, adequate training needs to be provided to the people.

After the Chauri Chaura incident in 1922, it was pretty evident that the nationalists were impulsive and making wrong decisions. Depicting it as criminal discounts the local roots of political discontent. According to Gandhi, the violence at Chauri Chaura was terrible as it showcased exceptional moral conviction in pulling back.

It was then that he came in contact with Ram Prasad Bismil of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association. He assassinated Saunders, who was responsible for the killing of Lala Lajpat Rai. In 1931, he was surrounded on all sides by British forces in Allahabad, and it was here that he shot himself, not wanting to be captured by the enemy.

Indian Revolutionaries

Here are the revolutionaries of India:

- On 17th December 1928 in Lahore, Azad, Rajguru, B.K Dutt, and Bhagat Singh assassinated Saunders, a police officer engaged in the lathi charge of Lala Lajpat Rai

- The revolutionary under-trials undertook a prolonged hunger strike as a protest against the horrific conditions in jails. They demanded that they be treated as political prisoners. On 13th September, Jatin Das died on the 64th day of the fast whereas the legislative assembly was bombing
- A large number of revolutionary activists were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in the Lahore Conspiracy Case and other similar cases; many of them were sent to the Andaman
- Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev were sentenced to death, which was carried out on 23rd March 1931

Conclusion

Candidates preparing for civil services, Revolutionary Movements In India, is one of the most important topics that plays a significant role in deciding your rank. Also, these notes will be extremely useful for other competitive exams such as SSC, state civil services exams, banking PO, and so on. Candidates can explore the diverse range of study material provided by Unacademy for better understanding. Kickstart your UPSC preparation today with us!

(or)

Q. The Revolutionary Movement

The emergence of revolutionary ideology in India during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century was the result of several internal and external influences working on the minds of the youth.

Early phase of revolutionary movement in India was in Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab, U.P., Orissa, Bihar and Madras provinces, but it predominantly operated in Bengal, Maharashtra and Punjab as these regions were more politically active than other parts of the country.

The reasons behind rise of revolutionary terrorism

1. **Nationalism among youth:** Most vital factor which contributed to amplify the spirit of nationalism among the countrymen was the 'economic exploitation' of Indians by the British Government and the Partition of Bengal.
2. **Failure of Moderate and extremist congress:** Younger element was not ready to retreat after the decline of national militancy phase. Fallout of Swadeshi and Boycott Movement was the immediate reason.
3. **Leadership's failure** to tap revolutionary energies of the youth.
4. **Government repression** left no peaceful avenues open for the protest.
5. Inspired from the individual heroic action on the lines of Irish nationalists or Russian nihilists.
6. **Ideological appeal of ideas:** Freedom through revolution, heroic action, supreme sacrifice, Assassinate unpopular British officials, strike terror in hearts of rulers and arouse people to expel the British with force attracted the new nationalists.

Impacts of revolutionary terrorism

1. The era of revolutionary terrorism began and very soon secret societies of the revolutionaries came up all over the country. The Anusilan Samiti, the most famous and long lasting secret society, with its headquarters at Calcutta created revolutionary centres all over India.
2. Their activities took two forms- the assassination of oppressive officials, traitors and informers, and dacoities to raise funds for the purchase of arms, etc.

3. It had its impact on the Congress strategy to involve the youths in the short term programme of rural reconstruction.
4. Their sacrifices aroused the emotions of the Indian people and thus helped the building up of the national consciousness which certainly contributed to gaining independence.
5. It could not mobilize the masses. In fact, it had no base among the people. They believed in individual heroism.
6. This movement failed to achieve its object of independence. With the death of Chandrasekhar Azad in a shooting encounter in a public park at Allahabad in February 1931, the revolutionary movement virtually came to an end in Punjab, U.P. and Bihar.
7. Surya Sen's martyrdom also marked an end to the terrorist activity in Bengal. A process of rethinking on the part of the revolutionaries lodged in jails and in Andaman began. A large number of revolutionaries turned to Marxism.

Decline of Revolutionaries post 1930's

1. Despite gaining popularity and a dedicated following, both the terrorist and the revolutionary movements could not achieve their objectives of freeing India from the British. This was because
2. There was no central, all-India level organization which could control the activities in an organised manner;
3. These movements appealed to the youngsters who had faced the hostilities of the British rule, but the mass following in the rural belt was unavailable;
4. Germany, which promised arms and funds to be used against Britain could not deliver;
5. The US entry and its subsequent dominance in the world war demoralised Germany and the allies to be of help to the Indian cause;
6. Montagu's package of self-governance for the Indians took the fizz out of the revolutionary activists;
7. The congress party and other upper middle class politicians and leaders always disapproved of the ways of these movements; and
8. Gandhi's entry into the political scene of India marked a revolution in the form of satyagraha, which contributed to the decline of the revolutionary and terrorist activities.

Conclusion:

Although they had failed to attain set objectives of attaining independence through armed revolt, they were successful in arousing people and remove the fear of authority from their minds and strike terror in the heart of the rulers

Q.Moderates (1885-1905 AD)

Moderate Phase: During its initial two decades, the Indian National Congress made moderate demands, presenting them to the Government in the form of petitions and adhering to the legal framework. Due to this reason, the early INC leaders were referred to as 'Moderates'. The efforts of the moderates led to significant legal and constitutional changes,

while their critique of government policies also served as essential political training for the public.

Leaders of the Moderate Phase such as Dadabhai Naoroji meticulously documented the economic exploitation perpetuated by the British Government in India. As a result of the proactive endeavours of these leaders during this phase, the government implemented crucial constitutional and agricultural reforms.

Who were the Moderates?

The **Indian National Congress (INC)** programme during **1885-1905** was very moderate. It called for moderate constitutional reforms, economic relief, administrative reorganisation, and the protection of civil rights.

- Most leaders of this phase were staunch believers in ‘**liberalism**’ and ‘moderate’ politics and came to be labelled as Moderates **to distinguish them from the neo-nationalists** of the early 20th century, who were referred to as the **Extremists**.
- **Response of British Government:** Right from the start, the British authorities **displayed hostility towards the growing nationalist movement** and became distrustful of the INC. British officials, starting from Dufferin downwards, labelled the nationalist leaders as '**disloyal babus, seditious brahmins,**' and dangerous villains.
- **Important Moderate Leaders:** Dadabhai Naoroji, Pherozeshah Mehta, D.E. Wacha, W.C. Bonnerjee, S.N. Banerjee, Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

Methods adopted during Moderate Phase

The moderate phase congressmen had implicit faith in the efficacy of peaceful and constitutional agitation within the four walls of the law and slow, orderly political progress.

They believed in patience and reconciliation rather than violence and hostility. They adhered to the 3P: **Petition, Prayer, and Protest**.

- **Freedom through gradual steps:** They believed that if public opinion was created and organised and popular demands were presented to the authorities through petitions, meetings, resolutions, and speeches, the authorities would gradually and incrementally accommodate these demands.
- **Medium of communication:** The **press** and the **platform** at the annual sessions were their agencies. Nevertheless, the press served as the sole medium for disseminating Congress propaganda throughout the year.
- **The annual session of INC:**
 - During these gatherings, Government policy was vigorously discussed, and resolutions were emphatically passed. However, the most significant limitation was that the Congress sessions lasted merely three days annually. It had no machinery to carry on the work in the interval between the two sessions.
- **Strong faith in the British Government:** In the Moderate Phase, the Congress leaders' belief in the essential sense of justice and goodness of the British nation was strong.

- Under the illusion that acquainting the British with the true state of affairs in India would lead to a positive outcome, they diligently worked towards this goal.
- In pursuit of this objective, they dispatched delegations of prominent Indians to Britain to present the Indian viewpoint. In 1889, the British Committee of the INC was established, and to advance its propaganda efforts, the Committee launched its publication, **India**, in 1890.

Major Demands during Moderate Phase

During the Moderate phase of INC, there was practically no change in the Congress programme. The major demands were practically the same as those formulated in the first three or four sessions.

Throughout this period, the leaders exercised caution in making their demands, aiming **to avoid provoking the government** and the potential risk of having their activities suppressed.

- **The Key Demands:**
 - The organisation of the provincial councils
 - Simultaneous examination for the **I.C.S.** in India and England
 - The abolition or reconstitution of the Indian Council
 - The **separation** of the **Judiciary** from the **executive**
 - The repeal of the **Arms Act**
 - The appointment of Indians to the commissioned ranks in the Army
 - The reduction of military expenditure
 - The introduction of Permanent Settlement to other parts of India
 - The freedom of speech and expression.
- **No taxation without representation:** They demanded Indian control over the public purse and raised the slogan that had earlier been raised by the **Americans** during their War of Independence, '**No taxation without representation**'.
- **Demand of Swaraj:** It was during the Moderate Phase i.e., in 1905, the Congress put forth the demand for Swaraj or self-rule for Indians within the British Empire on the model of the self-governing colonies like Australia or Canada. The first mention of this demand was made by **G.K. Gokhale** in **1905** during a speech in Banaras, and it was later explicitly articulated by Dadabhai Naoroji in **1906** at a gathering in Calcutta.
- **Nature of Economic Demands**
 - Even though their political demands were moderate, their **economic demands were radical in nature**. The Indian leaders advocated basically anti-imperialist economic policies.

The Congress voiced its opinions on all significant government measures and registered protests against unpopular ones. Despite the repeated presentation of these demands year after year, the Government scarcely responded to them.

Contributions of Nationalists during the Moderate Phase

- **Economic critique of British Imperialism during the Moderate Phase**

- The reduction in the **high military expenditure** of the Government of India. The Congress made a declaration stating that British rule had resulted in poverty and famines.
- They attributed the **impoverishment of peasants and zamindars** to the increased land revenue, and food shortages were blamed on the export of grains to Europe.
- Through the **Drain Theory**, they effectively conveyed a powerful symbol of foreign exploitation of India, which deeply resonated with the public.
- Numerous resolutions were passed at the INC session concerning the **salt tax**, the treatment of overseas Indian labourers, and the hardships faced by forest dwellers due to intervention by the forest administration.
- They **emphasised the need for fundamental changes** in the existing economic relations between India and England.
- They strongly **resisted the efforts of foreign rulers to transform India into a mere supplier of raw materials** and a market for British manufacturers.
- They expressed criticism towards the official policies concerning **tariff, trade, transport, and taxation**, as these were seen as hindering rather than supporting the growth of the indigenous industry.
- Dadabhai characterised British rule as a **perpetual and steadily intensifying foreign invasion** that was gradually causing the country's destruction.
- This indicates that despite comprising an educated elite, Congress did not solely advocate for professional groups, zamindars, or industrialists.
- **Constitutional reforms and propaganda in the legislature**
- **Expansion of Legislative Councils:** Between 1885 and 1892, their primary demand persisted in the expansion and reform of the Legislative Councils.
- The early nationalists sought greater participation in the governance of their own country and appealed to democratic principles, but they refrained from demanding immediate fulfilment of their goal.
- **Indian Council Act of 1892:** As a result of their agitation, the British Government was compelled to pass the Indian Councils Act of 1892. However, the nationalists expressed complete dissatisfaction with the Act and deemed it a deception.
- **Campaign for general administrative reform**
- The **Indianization of the administration** was a part of the movement against racism, as the majority of crucial positions during that time were dominated by white officials.
- **Protection of civil rights**
- They acknowledged the utmost importance of freedom of the press and speech, vehemently opposing any efforts to limit them. In fact, the movement to eliminate press restrictions became an integral part of the nationalist struggle for freedom.
- **Welfare activities:** The Moderate Phase leaders placed significant emphasis on promoting primary education among the masses.
- **Agricultural development:** They advocated for the establishment of agricultural banks to rescue the peasants from the grip of money lenders.

Evaluation of the Nationalists during the Moderate Phase

During its early phases, the nationalist movement and the INC experienced limited success. The government introduced very few of the reforms advocated by the nationalists. Critics also observed that the national movement lacked widespread support among the masses during this period.

However, the succeeding generations were determined to address these weaknesses. They aimed to build upon the achievements of the early movement, using them as a foundation for a more robust and vigorous national movement in the years to come.

- **Achievements during the Moderate Phase:**
- It provided political training to individuals, popularised democratic and nationalist ideas among them, promoted a modern perspective, and revealed the detrimental consequences of British rule.
- It created awareness among the people about the economic nature of British imperialism.
- It formulated a unified political and economic agenda that could serve as a rallying point for the Indian people to engage in future political struggles.
- It firmly established the principle that India should be governed in the best interests of its own people.
- **Participation:** Belonging to the urban educated middle class, they exhibited broad-mindedness and were free from narrow and sectional class interests.
- **Inclusiveness:** It welcomed individuals from all classes and communities, and its program was expansive enough to encompass all interests. It could be described more as a movement than a mere party.
- **Economic criticism:** The early Congress leadership provided a distinctive and invaluable service to the nation by presenting this formidable critique of the financial underpinnings of the Raj.
- **The British Hostility:** While the political tone of the INC may have been gentle, starting from the fourth session of the Congress, the government began to adopt a hostile attitude towards it.
 - **For example,** they supported and promoted the Aligarh movement as a counter to the Congress. The British administration's stance towards Congress turned even more hostile during **Lord Curzon's** tenure.
- **Evolving Congress Goals:** As times evolved, the moderates began to shift their stance. By 1905, Gokhale started advocating for self-rule as the ultimate objective, and in 1906, Dadabhai Naoroji mentioned the term Swaraj as the Congress's goal.
- **Struggles of Leadership during the Moderate Phase:** The Moderates found themselves in a challenging situation as extremist leadership emerged within the Congress.
- **Extremists' Rise in Congress:** The extremists were drawing support from a young segment of political activists. In the altered circumstances, the Extremists took centre stage within the Congress.

As the Indian National Movement progressed, the influence of liberals and moderates, who advocated for a constitutional system within the British dominion, waned gradually.

Q. Extremist phase of Indian freedom struggle (1905-1920 AD):

In the early 20th century, the **Indian National Congress** witnessed the rise of radical nationalism, marking the onset of the **Extremist phase**. Frustrated with moderate approaches, a younger and more assertive group of nationalists emerged, which started advocating for swaraj or self-government through more extreme means. The partition of Bengal in 1905 acted as a catalyst for the rise in extremism in the Indian National Congress. However, the factors conducive to such had already been growing since the Revolt of 1857.

The Extremists emphasized swadeshi, the boycott of foreign goods, national education, and even militant nationalism, which radicalised Indian nationalism up to a limit and paved the way for the future revolutionary movements. However, the methodological differences between Extremists and Moderators led to a formal split of the INC during the Surat Session of 1907.

Factors leading to the Rise of Extremism in India

The rise of Extremism within the Indian National Congress was a significant phase in India's freedom struggle. Several key factors contributed to this shift in the Congress's approach such as:

- **Political radicalism:** Unlike the rationalism and Western ideals of alienated 'Liberals' (Moderates), the Extremists believed in the ideas of 'Swadharma' and 'Swaraj', which according to them, were the nationalist ideas giving rise to the Revolt of 1857.
 - These ideas were already flowing as an undercurrent amongst the Indians, and socio-religious leaders like Ramakrishna Paramahansa, Swami Vivekananda, Swami Dayananda, and Annie Besant, etc. bridged the gulf between the Indian mass and the educated few.
 - These social reform movements, immobilised with **self-respect and traditional cultural values**, gave impetus to political radicalism, which became the philosophical basis of the Extremists.
- **Discontent with the methods of the Moderates:** The policy of **prayers and petitions** for petty concessions infused anger and disillusionment amongst the nationalists cadre as these methods, interpreted as a sign of weakness, would not lead them anywhere. Therefore, they advocated more prompt and **direct action**.
- **Famines in India:** The misery and suffering caused by the **famines of 1896 -98 and 1899-1901**, the **bubonic plague of 1896**, and the way the British Government handled these issues disillusioned even moderate leaders like R.C. Dutta, Dadabhai Naoroji, and Ranade.
 - The resentment of the people against the Government found an outlet in the murder of **Mr Rand**, the plague commissioner.
- **The imperialist practices of Lord Curzon:** Lord Curzon implemented several contentious policies to curb nationalism in India, such as the Passing of the **Indian Official Secrets Act, Calcutta Corporation Act, and Indian Universities Act**. These acts and the Partition of Bengal infuriated the nationalists.
- **International Influence:** Certain events occurring outside India also inspired the Indians to rise against the imperialist forces. These were:
 - The defeat of **Italy** by **Abyssinia** (now Ethiopia) in 1896,
 - The defeat of **Russia** by **Japan** in 1904-05, and
 - **Nationalist movements** in countries like Egypt, Turkey, and Persia.
- **Partition of Bengal:** The Partition of Bengal in 1905 fueled the rise of extremism and caused the emergence of revolutionary activities also in India.

The Extremist Phase (1905-1920)

The radical political ideas against colonial rule, as articulated by extremist leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai, and **Aurobindo Ghose**, gained popularity during and after the [Swadeshi Movement](#). There were **three groups of Extremists**:

- The **Maharashtra group**, headed by **Bal Gangadhar Tilak**;
- **Bengal group** represented by **Bipin Chandra Pal** and **Aurobindo Ghosh**. The ideas of Bankim Chandra also influenced the Bengal Extremists greatly.
- **Punjab group**, led by **Lala Lajpat Rai**.

Prominent Extremist Leaders of Indian National Congress

- **Bal Gangadhar Tilak** was also referred to as "Lokamanya," and his motto was "Swaraj is my birthright, and I will have it."
 - He resented any interference by an **alien government** in the domestic and private life of the people.
 - In 1891, he was against the **Age of Consent Bill**.
 - He introduced the **Ganapati festival** in 1893 and the **Shivaji festival** in 1896.
 - He challenged the **National Social Conference** (a separate body established by the INC to discuss social reforms) in 1895 and did not allow it to meet in the Congress pavilion in Poona.
 - He exerted a great influence on the masses through his newspapers, **Mahratta** and **Kesari**.
 - Later, the Poona Home Rule League was established by him in 1916.
- **Lala Lajpat Rai**, also known as the '**Lion of Punjab**,' was a pivotal figure in the Swadeshi Movement. Against the Simon Commission, he gave the slogan '**Go back, Simon**'. He was also uninterested in the Congress programme because of its **soft and vacillating policy**.
 - He did not attend any Congress meetings between 1893 and 1900.
 - During this time, he believed that Congress leaders were more concerned with fame and pomp than with the interests of the country.
- **Bipin Chandra Pal** transitioned from being a moderate to an extremist in 1902.
 - Through his powerful speeches and writings, he spread his nationalist ideas throughout India.
- **Aurobindo Ghosh** stated, "Political freedom is the life-breath of a nation."
 - Between 1893 and 1894, he published '**New Lamps for Old**' in the Indu Prakash.
- **Other extremist leaders** were **Rajnarayan Bose**, **Ashwin Kumar Dutt** and **V.O. Chidambaram Pillai**.

Difference Between Moderates And Extremists In Indian National Congress

There were many common things between the [Moderates](#) and Extremists, particularly regarding British rule and its economic exploitation, bureaucracy, non-violence, the goal for Swaraj, etc. The difference was only with the perspectives and methods. While Moderates believed in "**liberalism**" and **appeals** to British rule, the **New Party** (Extremist faction) believed in "**philosophical radicalism**", **self-reliance**, and **non-cooperation** with the British. The comparison between the differential methodology between Moderates and Extremists is described below:

Aspect	Moderates	Extremists
Beliefs about British Rule	- Trusted the goodness of British rule and their sense of justice.	- Did not believe in the goodness of British rule and considered them driven by selfish motives to exploit India's resources.
Methods of Protest	- Relied on petitions, prayers, and moderate demands.	- Advocated for open agitation and pressure against the British, not limiting to petitions.
Use of Violence	- Opposed the use of violence against the British.	- Also opposed the violent methods of the revolutionary groups but understood the provocation behind them.
The goal of 'Swaraj'	-Saw 'Swaraj' (self-government) as a gradual and achievable goal with reforms.	- Viewed 'Swaraj' as a birthright, not dependent on British assurances, and demanded immediate action for self-rule.
Approach towards Masses	- Relatively cautious in mobilising the masses.	- Actively involved in arousing emotional outrage against British rule, preparing the masses for the struggle to gain 'Swaraj' and instilling in them a sense of self-respect, self-reliance, and pride in their ancient heritage.
Views on Nationalism	- Emphasised loyalty to the British Crown while seeking reforms.	- Embraced a more assertive and radical form of nationalism with a focus on India's ancient heritage and culture.
Programme of Action	- Advocated constitutional methods and dialogue with the British rulers.	- Advocated boycott of foreign goods, ' Swadeshi ' movement , non-cooperation with the bureaucracy, and passive resistance.
Influence on Revolutionaries	- Influenced by the ideals of constitutionalism and British liberalism.	- While disapproving of their violent methods, understood the revolutionary response to British repression.

Q. Revolutionary Movements in India Phase I (1907-1917)

People who wanted to overthrow the British government in our nation through mass uprising are known as revolutionaries of India. Due to the fallout of the Boycott and Swadeshi Movement, the first phase was a more activist side. However, the non-cooperation Movement called out in the second phase. As a group of non-cooperation movement participants clashed with local authorities, attacked police officers, and burnt police stations which unfortunately led to the death of 22 police officers and three civilians leading to calling-off the non-cooperation Movement.

Although most of India's freedom struggle was free of violence, however, there were several revolutionary movements launched that aimed at winning independence for India. In these, many men and women participated as they believed, India could only be delivered from British rule through armed struggles. Although many lost lives, their stories of heroism motivated the new blood of India and motivated people to live and die for the nation.

Reasons for the Revolutionary movements in India

The following are the causes of revolutionary movement in India:

- The revolutionaries of India activities took place as a by-product of militant nationalism
- The Revolutionary movement in India Phase I responded to the repressive policy followed by the government towards the extremist in the wake of the Congress split at Surat. At the end of an open phase of the Swadeshi movement
- Several political assassinations in Europe of Italy Emperor, president of France, Spain's Prime Minister were successful in convincing young Indians to achieve objectives through violence and force
- The Extremist leaders, although they called upon the youth to make sacrifices, failed to create an effective organization or find new forms of political work to tap these revolutionary energies
- They were inspired by the rich culture of sacrifice for the motherland

Revolutionary Activities Across India

Maharashtra

- 1879- Ramosi Peasant Force by Vasudev Balwant Phadke
- The 1890s- Tilak also had revolutionary ideas which inspired the youth towards militancy. Tilak used public events such as the Shivaji and Ganapati festivals. Also, his journals Kesari and Maharatta spread his ideas
- 1897- Chapekar brothers kill Rand, the plague commissioner of Poona and Lt. Ayerst
- 1899- Mitra Mela—a secret society organized by Savarkar and his brother
- 1904- Mitra Mela merged with Abhinav Bharat (started by V. D. Savarkar)

Bengal

- 1902- Anushilan Samiti (armed revolution). They preached disloyalty, sedition, and evolution
- 1906- Yugantar, starting revolutionary weekly
- 1905-06- Revolutionary terrorism began to appear in several newspapers
- 1908- Dacca Anushilan did Burrah dacoity
- 1912- Sachin Sanyal and Rashbehari Bose throw Bomb at Viceroy Hardinge
- Sandhya and Yugantar were the newspaper's revolutionary activities

Punjab

Revolutionary activity by Ajit Singh, Lala Lajpat Rai, Bhai Parmanand, Agha Haidar Syed Haidar Raza, Sufi Ambaprasad, and Lalchand' Falak'

Madras

- In Madras, the people were excited by the speeches of B. C. Pal
- Chidambaram Pilai openly spoke of complete Independence. His arrest led to riots in Tuticorin and Tirunelveli resulting in an open fire in the crowd by the police authority. Robert Ashe, who had ordered the firing at Tirunelveli, was assassinated by Vanchi Aiyar

Other Regions

Bihar, Orissa, and the UP were the Muzaffarpur and Nimez murders and the Benaras conspiracy case. Though these provinces were comparatively less attested by the revolutionary movement

Abroad Revolutionary Activity

- 1905- India House and Indian Home Rule Society was set up by Shyamji Krishna Varma and introduced the journal in London called "The Sociologist."
- 1909- Curzon-Wyllie was killed by Madan Lal Dhingra
- Virendranath Chattopadhyay and his mates established the Berlin Committee for Indian Independence
- Missions were sent to Persia, Turkey, Baghdad, and Kabul
- Lala Hardayal, sohan singh bakhna, Bhawan Singh, Ramchandra, Barkatullah, Kartar Singh Saraba, and Bhai Parmanand organized Ghadr in North America. To deal with Ghadrites, in 1915, the Defence of India Act was passed.

Chandra shekhar azad contribution in freedom struggle

Chandrashekar Azad's contribution in the freedom struggle was considerable as he played an instrumental role in the Non-Cooperation Movement, and when Gandhi called off the movement, following the Chauri-Chaura incident in 1922, Azad was disappointed. Gandhi believed that people were yet not ready for a non-violent movement. Also, he felt, adequate training needs to be provided to the people.

After the Chauri Chaura incident in 1922, it was pretty evident that the nationalists were impulsive and making wrong decisions. Depicting it as criminal discounts the local roots of political discontent. According to Gandhi, the violence at Chauri Chaura was terrible as it showcased exceptional moral conviction in pulling back.

It was then that he came in contact with Ram Prasad Bismil of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association. He assassinated Saunders, who was responsible for the killing of Lala Lajpat Rai. In 1931, he was surrounded on all sides by British forces in Allahabad, and it was here that he shot himself, not wanting to be captured by the enemy.

Indian Revolutionaries

Here are the revolutionaries of India:

- On 17th December 1928 in Lahore, Azad, Rajguru, B.K Dutt, and Bhagat Singh assassinated Saunders, a police officer engaged in the lathi charge of Lala Lajpat Rai
- The revolutionary under-trials undertook a prolonged hunger strike as a protest against the horrific conditions in jails. They demanded that they be treated as political prisoners. On 13th September, Jatin Das died on the 64th day of the fast whereas the legislative assembly was bombing
- A large number of revolutionary activists were convicted and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment in the Lahore Conspiracy Case and other similar cases; many of them were sent to the Andaman
- Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Sukhdev were sentenced to death, which was carried out on 23rd March 1931

Conclusion

Candidates preparing for civil services, Revolutionary Movements In India, is one of the most important topics that plays a significant role in deciding your rank. Also, these notes will be extremely useful for other competitive exams such as SSC, state civil services exams,

banking PO, and so on. Candidates can explore the diverse range of study material provided by Unacademy for better understanding. Kickstart your UPSC preparation today with us!

(or)

Q. The Revolutionary Movement

The emergence of revolutionary ideology in India during the late nineteenth and early twentieth century was the result of several internal and external influences working on the minds of the youth.

Early phase of revolutionary movement in India was in Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab, U.P., Orissa, Bihar and Madras provinces, but it predominantly operated in Bengal, Maharashtra and Punjab as these regions were more politically active than other parts of the country.

The reasons behind rise of revolutionary terrorism

7. **Nationalism among youth:** Most vital factor which contributed to amplify the spirit of nationalism among the countrymen was the 'economic exploitation' of Indians by the British Government and the Partition of Bengal.
8. **Failure of Moderate and extremist congress:** Younger element was not ready to retreat after the decline of national militancy phase. Fallout of Swadeshi and Boycott Movement was the immediate reason.
9. **Leadership's failure** to tap revolutionary energies of the youth.
10. **Government repression** left no peaceful avenues open for the protest.
11. Inspired from the individual heroic action on the lines of Irish nationalists or Russian nihilists.
12. **Ideological appeal of ideas:** Freedom through revolution, heroic action, supreme sacrifice, Assassinate unpopular British officials, strike terror in hearts of rulers and arouse people to expel the British with force attracted the new nationalists.

Impacts of revolutionary terrorism

8. The era of revolutionary terrorism began and very soon secret societies of the revolutionaries came up all over the country. The Anusilan Samiti, the most famous and long lasting secret society, with its headquarters at Calcutta created revolutionary centres all over India.
9. Their activities took two forms- the assassination of oppressive officials, traitors and informers, and dacoities to raise funds for the purchase of arms, etc.
10. It had its impact on the Congress strategy to involve the youths in the short term programme of rural reconstruction.
11. Their sacrifices aroused the emotions of the Indian people and thus helped the building up of the national consciousness which certainly contributed to gaining independence.
12. It could not mobilize the masses. In fact, it had no base among the people. They believed in individual heroism.
13. This movement failed to achieve its object of independence. With the death of Chandrasekhar Azad in a shooting encounter in a public park at Allahabad in February 1931, the revolutionary movement virtually came to an end in Punjab, U.P. and Bihar.

14. Surya Sen's martyrdom also marked an end to the terrorist activity in Bengal. A process of rethinking on the part of the revolutionaries lodged in jails and in Andaman began. A large number of revolutionaries turned to Marxism.

Decline of Revolutionaries post 1930's

9. Despite gaining popularity and a dedicated following, both the terrorist and the revolutionary movements could not achieve their objectives of freeing India from the British. This was because
10. There was no central, all-India level organization which could control the activities in an organised manner;
11. These movements appealed to the youngsters who had faced the hostilities of the British rule, but the mass following in the rural belt was unavailable;
12. Germany, which promised arms and funds to be used against Britain could not deliver;
13. The US entry and its subsequent dominance in the world war demoralised Germany and the allies to be of help to the Indian cause;
14. Montagu's package of self-governance for the Indians took the fizz out of the revolutionary activists;
15. The congress party and other upper middle class politicians and leaders always disapproved of the ways of these movements; and
16. Gandhi's entry into the political scene of India marked a revolution in the form of satyagraha, which contributed to the decline of the revolutionary and terrorist activities.

Conclusion:

Although they had failed to attain set objectives of attaining independence through armed revolt, they were successful in arousing people and remove the fear of authority from their minds and strike terror in the heart of the rulers

Q. TOURISM

Types of Passports in India:

1. ORDINARY PASSPORT

The common passport, also known as passport type P, is given to regular Indian nationals who intend to travel abroad for work or a holiday.

These navy blue passports are typically used for leisure travel, such as vacations, business travel, and educational excursions. It follows that the majority of Indians possess this common or all-purpose passport. The most popular type of passport given to general people for pleasure or business travel is blue.

Its main objective is to aid foreign authorities in differentiating between ordinary citizens and official representatives of the government. The identification of the traveller's official status is made easier by the blue colour.

These passports provide the traveller's name, birth date, and photographs. It includes additional vital identity information essential for immigration. It has a modern, straightforward design. Any regular citizens who are travelling abroad for either business or pleasure are issued this passport.

2. DIPLOMAT PASSPORT

As the name implies, this passport is given to diplomats and government employees who are going abroad to conduct official business. This indicates that the only people who can obtain official passports are government officials. They have a white cover on them.

The maroon passport is reserved for diplomats and senior government officials. It is important to distinguish the maroon passport from the white one.

The latter is required of every government official who arranges travel abroad on behalf of the nation. However, maroon is reserved for employees of the Indian Police Service and the Indian Administrative Services.

Travel arrangements abroad are simpler for those with maroon passports. Also, they receive different treatment than other passport holders. Maroon passport holders get excellent care in addition to a variety of benefits. One is that they don't need a visa to travel abroad.

No matter how long they want to spend abroad, they won't be questioned about their visa status. Also, these officials pass through immigration far more quickly than individuals using regular passports.

3. WHITE PASSPORT

White is regarded as the most potent passport out of all the others. Only employees of the Indian government are eligible for the white passport.

To make it simpler for immigration and customs officers to recognise government personnel and treat them appropriately, it is given to the bearer who is travelling overseas on business.

4. ORANGE PASSPORT

In 2018, a significant modification was noticed to the passports provided to Indian nationals. At that time, the government ceased printing the address page on Indian passports and announced the introduction of orange-coloured passports.

Compared to the passports we have been using for the previous few years, the new passport is completely different in appearance. The updated passports have a modern style and clear pages, and they look really great. To improve safety for citizens with limited education, the stamp-based passport was introduced.

In essence, these passports are made to guard against being taken advantage of while looking for work abroad. In addition, the ECR verification and emigration process will be done considerably by this transition.

Orange passports have lately been introduced, according to the government. It is intended to make it easier for immigration and foreign personnel to locate people who have not completed more than a 10th-grade education.

The traveller's father's name and permanent residence are both missing from this passport's last page. The travellers who do not meet the requirements come under the ECR category and are qualified for the orange passport with a special stamp. The holders of orange passports must adhere to a strict immigration standard.

Guest with special needs

18 adults has a disability, and that number rises to two in five for people 65 or older. That means that one in four potential guests has a disability.

Adults with disabilities spend \$17.3 billion on travel every year, as of 2015. Travel is an enriching experience for everyone, but for many, obstacles abound at every corner. From inaccessible accommodations and transportation to ignorant customer service personnel, traveling with a disability is hard.

Here's how you can make sure all your guests feel welcome.

Guest Interaction

Listen to your guest. Not everyone with a disability has the same disability or requires the same accommodations.

Most disabilities—80% of them—are invisible. The best thing you can do is be kind and respectful to everyone, especially that guest who looks like they're having a hard day. A smile never hurts.

If a guest uses a wheelchair or other assistive device, be very careful when handling it. You may not need to handle it at all (ask first). These devices can cost tens of thousands of dollars. They're *medical* devices, and breaking them can come with medical consequences.

When speaking with someone who is deaf, keep in mind that deafness is a spectrum, not something black and white. Under five percent of people with hearing loss actually use ASL. Hand-written notes and captioning can be more helpful than a sign language interpreter.

Accessible Rooms

Make directions and signage around your property and in guest rooms easy to read. Now is not the time for size nine cursive font. Consider braille signage for important messaging like directions and fire action signs (see below).

Have rooms for guests with limited mobility near the elevator to make it easy for them to navigate the rest of the hotel. Be aware of steps along the way; even a single step can make a room inaccessible.

Lower beds and install grab bars in the bathrooms. Having an accessible bathroom is especially important. There needs to be enough space for a person with a mobility device to turn around, even when the door is open.

Everything should be within reach for a guest using a wheelchair. Don't put the coffee maker at chest height.

Guests who are deaf may need to use visual emergency alarms and TTY telephones. A TTY telephone is a phone that allows you to type back and forth instead of speaking; they can also be helpful for people with speech impediments.

Be prepared to accommodate service animals—even if your property does not allow pets—and pet fees do not apply. Service animals aren't only for people who are blind, and they shouldn't be separated from their humans. (Not all service dogs are big either, smaller dogs like Pomeranians can help with issues like diabetes or PTSD.)

Accessible rooms must be functional, but they should also be stylish and welcoming. Make them somewhere anyone would love to sleep. Put in high-quality mattresses to ensure your guests a good night's rest.

If someone requests an accessible room, be careful not to assign that room to someone else. When the accessible room they were counting on isn't there, your guest may be forced to find another hotel—at your expense and to their frustration. Property management systems like WebRezPro allow you to lock a room assignment to prevent unwitting employees from moving the booking.

Show the layout of your accessible rooms on your website so that potential guests can decide if it fits their needs.

Website

There are a few simple things your website can do to make it easier for people with visual impairments to read. An accessibility menu allows users to change the text size and spacing, listen to the site in audio, or use a dyslexia-friendly font, and can make a person's day a little bit less of a struggle. And no one should have to struggle on their vacation.

For customers who are hard of hearing, remember to close caption your website videos.

Use your website to let people know how accessible the neighborhood around your hotel is. It's worth mentioning if all the streets are twisty cobblestone. When you list local activities, include those that are disability friendly.

WebRezPro's website booking engine can help you welcome all guests. It can return accessible units within room search results, even if those units aren't available, with a note stating the room is unavailable for the requested dates. This tells your guest you do offer accessible rooms, in case they can switch around their dates. For guests who are visually impaired, unit slideshow images and other images within the booking engine include alt text, which can be read aloud by text-to-speech readers to describe what the image shows.

Airporter

If you have an airporter, make sure it's wheelchair accessible and able to fit other assistive devices. Traveling while disabled is already four times more expensive. Your guest shouldn't need to pay for a taxi too...

Menu

Include allergy-friendly and gluten-free options. Nothing makes your stomach sink faster than staring down a menu of things you can't eat.

These menu options should be clearly labeled, and the labeling should be accurate. Those gluten-free muffins aren't gluten-free if you bake them in an oven full of gluten. Cross contamination is a health hazard for people with celiac disease or food allergies. They won't thank you for giving them diarrhea, or worse.

Lastly, put a dessert choice in there if you can. No dairy doesn't mean no sweet-tooth.

Pricing

When you price, don't mark things up if you don't absolutely have to. If you don't offer a service or have the right information, refer them to someone who does. Don't try to garble the service so you can add extra costs. Remember that tidbit about how travel with a disability can be four times as expensive? But that doesn't mean it should be.

Emergency Protocols

Make sure you have a plan for safely evacuating all guests in an emergency. A person who is blind could have trouble finding the stairs. A person who is deaf may not hear the fire alarm.

This is where visual alarms come in, or you can install bed shakers. Directions for evacuation should be printed in braille as well.

The emergency routes should be fully accessible. Put in a wheelchair ramp alongside the stairs. Either that or make sure rooms for people with mobility impairments are on the ground floor.

If you need to move someone who isn't ambulatory, don't try to carry them and their wheelchair at the same time. It's too heavy, and someone could be injured. Consider investing in an evacuation chair, which is specially designed to safely and quickly evacuate people down stairs in a situation like this.

Practice makes perfect. Run emergency drills and work out the kinks *before* there's a crisis.

Americans With Disabilities Act

Being inclusive is more than just the kind thing to do. In many places, it's the law. In the United States, the Americans with Disabilities Act requires hotels built after 1993 to be accessible to people with disabilities. Requirements include visual fire alarms and writing in braille to warn people of safety hazards. These upgrades are a good idea even if your hotel was built earlier (see the Emergency Protocols section).

Temperature controls and door handles that are easy to use are necessary for people whose manual dexterity is limited. And of course, you should be able to get around your property without stairs. Not only is this helpful for guests who use wheelchairs, older people find it useful too. Most retirees don't want to hike five floors to get to their room!

The Americans With Disabilities Act applies to websites as well.

Every guest deserves to feel welcome. It is much easier to relax and enjoy yourself when you know your needs are taken care of.

Use your property management system to help meet the needs of all your guests. From an accessible website booking engine to reservation management tools, including guest profiles and reservation notes for recording special requests and requirements, you'll be well-equipped to provide the kind of thoughtful, proactive service that earns loyal guests.